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WEIGH U. S. SEIZURE OF BASES ON FORMOSA

—See Page 2

Who Stole the Atom?

Where USSR Got Uranium for Atomic Energy

By Peter Stone

Who stole what secret? The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission has finally informed the American people (United Press, Dec. 23) that Russia "had mastered basic theoretical scientific secrets of the A-bomb in 1940." The secret of the "A-bomb secret" is out! There was none, and it is finally admitted that the Soviets knew about "delayed neutrons . . . were working on the idea of a nuclear chain reaction, knew theoretically how to make uranium 235 explode by suddenly assembling it in super-critical amounts."

Honest scientists have long agreed with the statement of Dr. Robert Hutchins that "all talk of secrecy in connection with the atomic principle has been completely asinine, and public utterances which would have us believe we own an atomic secret are rooted either in ignorance or in deceit."

But the cold war enthusiasts and their hirelings, the Winchells, the Hearsts, the Billy Roses et al., would have us believe that the Soviets were incapable of achieving the release of atomic energy. They sneered at Russian science and said that its achievements came from captured Nazi research workers. The warmongers created new lies about the poverty of Soviet resources and the "ignorance" of its science.

It is a fact that natural uranium is the only known element occurring in nature which can be used alone as a starting point for the release of atomic energy on the basis of present scientific knowledge. The anti-Soviet commentators spread the lie that all such uranium was brought to Russian laboratories from "slave labor" camps in Czechoslovakia or that ounces of uranium were flown from Great Falls, Mont.; because the USSR had no such minerals present in its soil.

EARLY FINDINGS

Contrary to such false newspaper and radio information, a great deal of authentic material has been published on the uranium resources of the USSR. One of the Soviet's greatest geochemists, Vernadsky, had begun geologic exploration for radioactive materials as early as 1900. He noted that the Antipov expedition in the Fergana Valley of Russian Central Asia had reported the presence of radioactive minerals.

By 1914, the Academy of Sciences under Vernadsky's leadership was able to announce a huge deposit of uranium substances in the Tyuya Muyan region (40°21′ N, 72°0′ E). These minerals compared favorably with carnotite (uranium compound) deposits in our southwestern regions. By that year a three-year research program had been initiated to study possibilities for the commercial exploitation of the uranium minerals.

Under Soviet auspices, the geologic and scientific research phases of this program received added incentive. They formed all these scientific teams into an Institute of Radiology under Vernadsky.

OTHER DEPOSITS

Other deposits of this important atomic energy ingredient were found in the northwest slopes of the Khamar Daban range and along the Trans-Siberia railroad between Baikal and Kultuk immediately across Lake Baikal.

In 1923, V. I. Popov published an account of another uranium deposit of the Fergana Valley and wrote, "In terms of its high percentage of content dimensions of individual ore bodies, and probable reserves, the uranio-vanadium deposit does not yield

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'News' Admits Detroit 'Red Goon' Tale Is Lie

The Daily News finally admitted Saturday that its faked week-old story about police seeking a "red-goon" over the attempted bombing of the headquarters of the United Auto Workers (UAW) in Detroit was untrue, thus ending in fiasco its attempt to manufacture a "Communist" angle on the bombing.

In a two-column story on page 2, the News retracted its wild yarn about Paul F. Kassay, 55-year-old tool-and-die maker, the original target of its "red goon" fake.

Obviously responding to a threat of a libel suit from Kassay, the News reported that he was hundreds of miles away from Detroit at the time of the bomb scare.

In admitting its lie, however, the News omitted mention of its original faked story, thus attempting in its final version to pass off its retraction as some sort of "scoop." It stated that Kassay had been "located by the News," when the story revealed clearly that it was Kassay who "located" the News and warned them of a libel suit if they did not admit their lie.

The News admitted that Kassay has been living in a town almost 700 miles from Detroit for the past 10 years. Its story stated that Kassay had "never been in hiding," which the original News story said. The News said that Kassay had proved he was at work at his job both at the time of the recent bomb attempt and previously when attempts were made to assassinate UAW president Walter Reuther and his brother Victor Reuther.

Kassay, said the News, denied he had ever had any connection at all with the Communist movement.

The News story was the most blatant of many attempts to sidetrack the investigation of the attacks on the Reuther brothers into a phony "Communist hunt." As a result of these efforts, no attempts have been made by the police to follow up clues leading to the criminals, but rather these have been ignored in favor of such wild expeditions as sponsored by the News' faked story.

Plan to Set Up U. S. Bases on Formosa Weighed by Truman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—A plan for "legal" seizure of Formosa by American military forces was reported today to be under consideration by President Truman. The plan, said to have originated in Washington official circles, proposes increased American-supervised arms aid to Chiang Kai-shek, in return for which Chiang would give a "lease" of about 99 years on one or more military bases on Formosa.

This plan, say its proponents, would "show the flag" to any forces of the Chinese People's Republic that seek to liberate the island.

Proponents also say the plan would get around the "touchy question" of American meddling in Chinese internal affairs, because the Kuomintang would be giving the lease as payment for arms aid from a special $75,000,000 appropriation.

The plan has another hypocritical feature—it is devised to get around the 1945 Cairo agreement to return Formosa to Chinese control. It is another brain-child of those experts in Washington who study "legal" means to violate agreements like the Yalta, the Potsdam and now the Cairo pacts.

The plan was delivered to Truman last Thursday, it was said. Truman reportedly looked it over with interest, and then passed it along to his diplomatic and military advisers.

TAFT CITED

Backers of the plan said they are confident their proposal on Formosa would win strong support. They pointed out that Sen. Robert H. Taft (R-O) has said he would favor sending U. S. naval units to Formosan waters.

Taft also suggested the United States "might establish on Formosa a United States naval base such as this country maintains on Okinawa and the Philippines."

Sen. Tom Connally, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has predicted that an American military mission will be sent to Formosa.

Shipment of 250 U. S. tanks to Chiang Kai-shek's military forces on Formosa were announced Friday, a few days after reports from the Chinese mainland revealed that close to 250 "retired" U. S. army officers were now in Formosa aiding Chiang.

And the day after the Navy announced the transfer of the U. S. aircraft carrier Boxer and two destroyers to the Seventh Task Fleet operating around Formosa, the Joint Chiefs of Staff made it known that they were going to inspect U. S. troops and equipment in Hawaii and Japan in February.

Coincident with their tour will be a meeting of American diplomats stationed all over Southeastern Asia in Bangkok, Siam in February.

Formosa and its over five million people have been run to the ground since Chiang's racketeers assumed control of the island in 1945 when the Japanese surrendered. A report made by John L. Stuart, U. S. Ambassador to China, to Chiang in 1947 indicates the extent to which Formosans have been suppressed on the pretext of suppressing Communism.

"If the Central Government chooses to support a policy of suppression of all criticism of the government and to confirm the authority of present officials by establishment of military garrisons throughout the island," Stuart said, "the cost will be very high and will not diminish."

Earlier, Stuart had said "with a high degree of assurance, that as of March 1, 1947, communism in any form was of most negligible importance on Taiwan.

"However," he added, "a local form of communism is not only possible but it is believed to be a highly probable development if economic organization collapses under the pressure of continued military occupation."

Stuart's statement appeared to represent any movement of the Formosan people for freedom from military rule as "communism." The statements were made after a study of the mass murder of several hundred Formosans by Chiang's troops during March, 1947.

MacARTHUR'S INFLUENCE

TOKYO, Monday, Jan. 2.—Gen. Douglas MacArthur believes that the United States should take definite measures on Formosa, it was learned today.

MacArthur undoubtedly will express his view to Gen. Omar Bradley, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, and other top U. S. military leaders in their far east tour in February.

MacArthur also will advise against recognition of the Chinese People's Republic.

Observers here believe that MacArthur has played an important part in building up American opposition to recognition of the Chinese Republic, and has done a terrific selling job to prominent visitors from the United States.

The recently increased number of Congressional visitors to Japan have said that they shared MacArthur's beliefs.

UMW HOLDS TRUMAN KEEPS T-H LAW FOR POLITICS USE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (FP).—It is now almost official that little or nothing worthwhile will be done about Taft-Hartley repeal in the coming session of Congress, the United Mine Workers Journal said editorially today.

Referring to statements by Fair Deal Senators that repeal is hopeless for the session, the UMW publication charged: "It is evident the administration prefers to retain the NAM-T-H Law as an issue rather than make a genuine effort to get it off the statute books."

Hike Social Security Deductions by 50%

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The government today began taking a 50 percent bigger social security cut out of the earnings of 35,000,000 workers without any increase in benefits. Employers will also increase their contributions by the same percentage.

The old one percent payroll deduction for old age and survivors' insurance automatically jumped to one-and-a-half percent with the start of the new year.

The raise will bring collections to an estimated $2,500,000,000 a year, an increase of about $840,000,000 (M).

Tax officials said the new and higher rate will be imposed on all wages paid covered employes after today, even though the money represents pay for work done last year.

"When the worker gets the money, not when he earned it, will be the determining factor," one official said.

Simultaneously, the Bureau of Internal Revenue formally put into operation a new system permitting employers to combine their reports on Social Security and federal income withholding taxes.

Under the new scale, a worker making $3,000 or more a year will pay $45 into the system instead of $30. For those making less than $3,000 a year, the increase will be proportionately less.

The increase will not mean any immediate increase in Social Security benefits. But there is legislation before Congress to raise benefits and bring 11,000,000 new persons into the system.

The bill passed the House last session by a 333 to 14 majority and is high on the Senates legislative list this year.

If the Senate passes the bill, as expected, the tax on workers and employers will go up to 2 percent each Jan. 1, 1951; 2½ percent Jan. 1, 1961; three percent Jan. 1, 1965, and 3¼ percent Jan. 1, 1970. Self-employed persons would pay one-and-a-half times these rates.

Social Security collections now are running far ahead of benefits despite the growing list of beneficiaries. Collections in calendar 1948 were $1,680,000,000 compared with payments of $688,000,000.

This Man Got The Right Number

GIFFORD

Walter S. Gifford, president of the Bell Telephone system and chairman of the Board of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., retired this week at the age of 65. He will get a pension of $95,000 a year for the rest of his life.

The average American worker who retires at 65 gets $26 to $30 a month from Social Security. Where there is a union agreement on pensions, it generally provides for $100 a month, inclusive of social security.

What Are UE Members Doing?

The struggle of the electrical workers to save their union against the combined efforts of the employers, company union stoges operating with a CIO label, and the political agents of big business, to break it up is one of the most dramatic and important in the country today. It is also giving reaction some jolting surprises.

Read the story in Wednesdays Daily Worker of the way the workers have reacted, under different circumstances, in the two largest UE shops in upstate New York; Local 301 in the Schenectady General Electric shops, and Local 1581 in Buffalo's Westinghouse plant. These are the first of a series of news reports on upstate politics and labor by Daily Worker correspondent Max Gordon.

Telly Tries Its Big-Lie Technique on Fur Union

By Bernard Burton

The World-Telegram has printed phony stories on unions in its time, but it has rarely topped Friday's frontpage headline: Union Backs 11% Cut for Furriers. Blasting the yarn as a "misstatement of the facts," the CIO Furriers Joint Council declared: "If it was the intention of the World-Telegram to do so in order to justify wage cuts it will not succeed."

The occasion for the Telly's attempt to slander the union with the most outstanding wage achievements of the country was the restoration of the industry's traditional "two-wage" system—one wage scale in the slack season, another during the busy season. It had been suspended during the war years when there was rarely any slack work.

The differential was restored in the agreement of May, 1948, to go into effect Jan. 1, 1950. But the Telly made it appear as something "just presented" by Fur and Leather Union President Ben Gold.

As the Telly well knows, the agreement, in accordance with the democratic tradition of the union, was adopted after thorough discussion by the membership. This reporter was present at the packed St. Nicholas Arena meeting a year and a half ago when it was accepted as a new advance for the industry.

Every fur worker knew the abolition of the two-wage system was merely a temporary affair and would have to be restored. But there was a difference this time.

In pre-war days, when the slack season of Jan. 1 to June 15 came along, each employer could negotiate individually with each worker on the slack season differential. The employer could also fire any worker who refused to accept the differential.

During the busy season the employers would often hold over the heads of militant workers the threat of "getting even" during the slack season. This was ended in the May, 1948 agreement, won after a long lockout and strike. Fur union members cannot be fired.

The wage differential, going into effect now, amounts to 11 percent this year, one of the smallest differentials in the history of the industry. But even with this, the average wage of a fur worker surpasses that of any other union, amounting to $105 for a 35-hour week.

The Fur Joint Council pointed out that in the only line working full time at present, the mink line, finishers get $90 to $120 a week, nailers $110 to $150, operators $140 to $190, and cutters $175 to $250.

Not even right wing labor officials who are trying to expel the Fur Union from the CIO have had the temerity to attack the union's record of gains in wages, working conditions and organizing the unorganized. And for good reason. Fact is, as the Joint Council pointed out, in blasting the Telly lie:

"For every round of increases obtained in any other industry, the fur worker through the union has obtained at least twice as much."

The Telly, for example, ought to try comparing the Fur Union's record with such a union as Textile, whose president, Emil Rieve, is one of the chief hatchet men in CIO's present splitting and expulsion drive. That union, three times in a row, passed up wage increases, but that didn't make front page news for the World-Telegram.

Czechs See Church Question Settled

PRAGUE, Jan. 1.—Czech President Klement Gottwald told the nation in a New Year's Day broadcast today that the church-state question had been settled, and that in doing so the government had "put everything in order" without splitting the nation.

Gottwald said the government was running the country better than the capitalists ever did and, taking a backward look at 1949, he said the church question had been of paramount interest to "our enemies in the west."

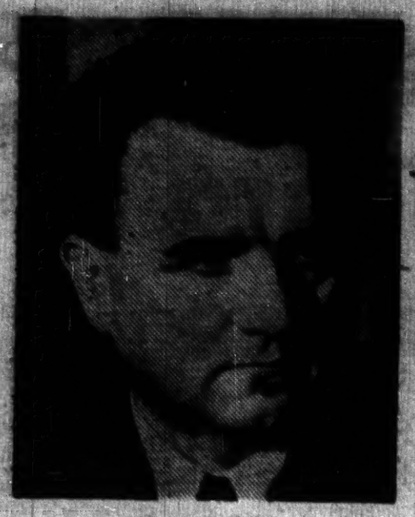
"High church dignitaries, supported by foreign reaction, refused to come to an agreement with the state," he said. "But we have passed the church law giving all clergy a decent standard of living and all we expect from them in return is their loyalty to the people. So instead of splitting the nation, we have put everything in order."

He said the derationing measures and price cuts announced last night would be bitter news to the ill-wishers of Czechoslovakia who have been predicting economic collapse.

"And what is the cause of our success?" he asked. "It is that we took the road to socialism, that we have no capitalists in our country to exploit the working people, and that we are managing better than the capitalists ever did."

He cited statistics to show that Czechoslovakia was fed, clothed and housed better than before the war, but warned that there were still people in Czechoslovakia who wanted to betray their country into the hands of exploiters.

"But our people do not care for such feudal freedom! he said. "And as to saboteurs and spies, we will not treat them gently. We will protect the republic against all such elements."



GOTTWALD

Labor Leaders Picked for House of Lords

LONDON, Jan. 2 (UP).—Labor leaders, an oboe soloist, a viola player, actors, an amateur athletic official, a world famous ballet star, painters and a 70-year-old woman who has made 16,000,000 teapot lids were included today in King George's new year honor list.

The labor men elevated to the lords are A. V. Alexander, Minister of Defense, who was made a viscount, and Thomas Burden, Dr. Leslie Hayden Guest, Joseph Henderson and John Wilmot, made barons.

The oboeist is Leon Jean Goossens, a famous soloist; the violist is Lionel Tertis, who recently celebrated his 73d birthday.

They, Shakesperean actor Donald Wolfit and Leslie Banks, actor and producer, were made commanders of the Order of the British Empire.

Knighthoods were given, among others, to Philip Hendy, director of the National Art Gallery and former curator of the Boston, Mass., Museum of Fine Arts; John Ninian Comper, church architect, and Harold Tewson, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress. Herbert Tracey, chief publicity officer of the congress, was made a CBE.

Post Bail for Leader of Texas CP

HOUSTON, Jan. 1.—A $1,000 bail was posted for James J. Green, secretary of the Communist Party of Texas, on Friday pending appeal of his indeterminate sentence for refusing to be a stoolpigeon against two German refugees. Green and his attorney, Morris Bogdanow of this city, appeared before Federal District Judge Thomas M. Kennerly on Friday for the posting of bail while his case is taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans, Texas.

Green was supposed to have surrendered to the federal marshal here Tuesday to serve an indeterminate sentence for so-called contempt of court because he refused to put the finger on Mr. and Mrs. Kurt Wittenberg, German-Jewish refugees.

The two refugees came to this country by way of Uraguay several years ago. Recently they applied for exit visas for the East German Republic. Thereupon the Immigration Service decided to hold them for deportation on their alleged connection with the Texas CP.

In order to establish this alleged connection the Immigration authorities called Mr. and Mrs. Green, Miss Koenig and others.

Green made the following statement when bail in his case was set: "It seems to me that every possible effort should be made to persuade the Department of Justice in Washington and the Immigration Service in Houston to allow Mr. and Mrs. Wittenberg to return to their native land. To subject them to the kind of persecution which the Immigration Service has begun is to deal with them in the way Hitler dealt with them before they fled from Germany."

Miss Carol King, New York attorney for the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, is co-counsel with Bogdanow.

High Court Gets Texas School Bias Suit Jan. 30

The celebrated Sweatt case, a suit seeking admission of Herman Marion Sweatt to the law school of the University of Texas, will be argued in the U. S. Supreme Court during the week of Jan. 30 by Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Sweatt case is the first suit to challenge segregation itself in higher education. Last week, the American Federation of Teachers, an organization of more than 800 locals and 60,000 teachers throughout the country, joined the groups submitting briefs as friends of the court. Another brief was submitted previously by the Committee of Law Teachers Against Segregation in Legal Education, a group of leading professors and deans of major law schools in the ocuntry.

Attorney General Price Daniel of Texas has called on all southern states to band together and file briefs defending the principle of racial segregation in schools as attacked in the Sweatt case. If Texas loses the case, Daniel indicated in a letter to Attorney General Eugene Cook of Georgia, "your office and my office will be deluged with law suits for entry of Negroes into white colleges, high schools and grade schools."

Daniel quoted Attorney General Harry McMullen of North Carolina as saying the Sweatt case is the most important to the South since Civil War days.

Italy CP Urges Rise In Anti-War Struggle

ROME, Jan. 1.—A New Year's message of the Italian Communist Party today called for a more intense struggle, and noted that the present atmosphere in Italy "recalls that which preceded the Nazi and fascist aggression.

The message, signed by the party's central committee, also noted progress in all fields of the party's activity for 1949. The statement pledged continued "affection for Comrade Stalin, the apostle of peace and socialism."

It charged that reactionary groups in Italy, through support of the Atlantic Pact, had intensified their efforts to "submit Italy to American imperialism and make it a field of battle and instrument of war."

"The Vatican," it declared, "has blessed the sending of bombs of death and destruction which would accumulate in our country."

Palmiro Togliatti, secretary of the party, who is now in Warsaw, sent a New Year's message expressing the wish that the "New Year may see our country abandon the way of servitude to the imperialists who provoke and prepare war."

Jailed Africans Go on Hunger Strike

GRAND BASSAM, Ivory Coast, Jan. 1 (ALN). — Leaders of the African Democratic Assembly, liberation movement in French West Africa, have gone on a hunger strike to protest ten months' imprisonment without trial by French colonial authorities.

Over 700 members of the organization, which has 800,000 members in the Ivory Coast colony with a total population of 2,300,000, are now in French prisons. National movements are sweeping colonial Africe regardless of which western power owns a particular country. The rise of the French West African movement, for example, was directly influenced by militant strikes and demonstrations in the British colonies of Nigeria and the Gold

May 'Divorce' Farm Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (UP). —The Administration "very probably" will support a drive in Congress this session to divorce the Agriculture Department's extension service from the American Farm Bureau Federation, Government sources said today.

They denied, however, that the move has anything to do with the snub handed Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan when the Farm Bureau failed to invite him to address its annual convention in Chicago recently.

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson, (D-NM), Brannan's predecessor and chief architect of the new farm law passed by Congress last session, was invited instead as one of the chief speakers. The convention followed up by condemning Brannan's controversial new farm plan.

One official said the principal objection to the present set-up is that the Farm Bureau, originally created in 1920 to promote education for farm people, has become a powerful force in farm legislation and national politics.

Finnish Gov't Hides Anti-Soviet War Criminals, Gromyko Charges

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Moscow radio reported today Russia had charged Finland with violating her treaties of peace and friendship with the Soviet Union by hiding 300 war criminals and providing them with false names and papers.

The broadcast said the charges were made yesterday by Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko during an interview with Finnish Minister K. Sundstroem.

"To this day, over 300 war criminals who are Soviet citizens are still on the territory of Finland, which contradicts the peace treaty," the radio quoted Gromyko.

"The Soviet authorities have at their disposal information to the effect that the Finnish authorities are supplying the above criminals with faked documents and false family names which enables the criminals to hide and continue their activity hostile to the Soviet government," he added.

"Among them is a group of 56 war criminals who have committed serious crimes against the Soviet Union."

Gromyko, according to the broadcast, said that the peace treaty and the Finnish-Russian treaty of friendship of 1948 required the Finns to "take all necessary measures to insure the extradition of all Soviet citizens of her territory to be tried for crimes . . . for treason or for collaboration with the enemy during the war."

"The Soviet government would like to know why the Finnish government has not yet handed over the above-mentioned war criminals to the Soviet authorities in violation of the peace treaty and the Soviet-Finnish treaty" of April, 1948, Gromyko said.

GROMYKO

Memo to the Reader

By ALAN MAX
Managing Editor

To become a Worker brigader, you pledge to get 12 subs, one in honor of each of the 12 framed Communist leaders. But in Midwood, Brooklyn, the brigaders are out to get 13 subs each—so that there will also be one in honor of the thirteenth member of the Communist National Committee—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

Pace-setters (out to get 50 subs) and brigaders (12 subs) were present at an affair the other evening in the headquarters of the Manhattan County of the Communist Party. Of the 18 pledged pace-setters present, three food workers already had more than 30 subs apiece: Wendel Thompson had 35; Ramirez Garcia, 30.

Of the pledged brigaders present, 45 had already reached or passed the goal of 12 subs.

Leading section in the county was the food industrial section with 77 percent of its quota in. Several new clubs hit the 100 percent mark for the first time right at the party. Three of them were food clubs (B2, B3 and G) and two were community clubs: Lower Manhattan West Branch 7 and Staten Island Branch 2. (Don't ask me since when is Staten Island on Manhattan Island.)

Today's POINT of ORDER

Some experts say the second half of the century began Dec. 31, 1949; others say it won't begin until Dec. 31, 1950. But while there may be some as doubt as to WHEN the second half begins, there's no doubt—at least in our mind—as to HOW it will end.

Trenton 6 Judge on Board of Anti-Negro Prudential Insurance

By John F. Norman

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 1.—Judge Hutchinson, in whose Mercer County courtroom six Negroes were framed for a murder they could not possibly have committed, is a member of the board of directors of the gigantic Prudential Life Insurance Corp., notorious for years for its policy of systematic discrimination against Negroes. The Mercer County judge, whose biased charge against the six Negro defendants impelled the New Jersey Supreme Court to reverse the original frameup verdict, two weeks ago, issued an order depriving three of the six defendants of the right to counsel of their own choice. Four days before that order he was in Newark, meeting with multi-millionaire colleagues as a director of the $8,000,000,000 corporation whose policy it is to:

- Hire no Negro agents.
- Discriminate against Negroes in the sale of insurance.
- Refuse to permit Negroes to live in "lily-white" housing projects owned and controlled by Prudential.

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THE COMPANY whose policies Judge Hutchinson helps to mold is the largest insurance corporation in the world, largest corporation of any kind in New Jersey, third largest of any kind in the U.S.

Hutchinson was appointed to the Prudential board in August, 1948—the very month the six innocent Negroes were found "guilty" by an all-white jury in Mercer County Court. It was at that time that Hutchinson betrayed his eagerness to burn the Negro defendants by changing the jury's verdict to "murder in the first degree," with an automatic death sentence.

Judge Hutchinson's illegal change in the jury's verdict, and his illegal sentence of death for the six, formed two of the four "judcial errors" for which the state Supreme Court later reversed the August, 1948, trial result.

The two other "errors" cited by the high court were Hutchinson's admission of fraudulent confessions extorted from the defendants by third-degree methods, and his refusal to order Prosecutor Mario Volpe to produce the murder bottle—which showed no fingerprints of any of the defendants.

HAS HUTCHINSON'S association with the anti-Negro life insurance and banking company had a direct influence on his conduct of the Trenton Six case? That's hard to say. But a check at the Prudential home office this week confirmed that the Trenton judge's Prudential board membership carries with it complete joint responsibility for the corporation's policies.

Paramount among those policies is systematic discrimination against the Negro people by a corporation which, through its vast holdings and interlocking directorates, dominates the entire economic life of New Jersey.

Unless he is superseded or disqualifies himself, Judge Hutchinson will again sit as judge of the Trenton Six when the new trial opens in February. Hutchinson has consistently refused to dismiss the indictments against the six in spite of airtight evidence that none of the defendants was anywhere near the scene of the murder of William Horner Jan. 27, 1948.

These Are Hutchinson's Big Business Associates

Prudential's $8,000,000,000 hand stretches far in anti-Negro discrimination. Sitting with Judge Hutchinson on the corporation's powerful board of directors are:

- CARROLL M. SHANKS, president of Prudential and a power in New Jersey's giant Public Service Corporation, which employs less than five Negro bus drivers throughout the state.
- JOHN A. HARTFORD, president of the Great A & P Tea Co., which employs only a handful of Negro store clerks in the United States.
- FRANKLIN CONKLIN JR., board member of the N. J. Bell Telephone Co., which employs only a token few Negro telephone operators or skilled maintenance workers.

HENRY G. PARKER of Interwoven Socks who, with Prudential officials Shanks, Conklin and Harry J. Volk, also sits on the board of Rutgers University—which has consistently refused to honor student council demands for abolition of anti-Negro discrimination in fraternities at the state-endowed university.

It's heady company Mercer County Judge Hutchinson finds himself in, the second Tuesday of each month, at Prudential board meetings. Through Director Arthur W. Page, the giant insurance corporation ties in with Chase National Bank, top Rockefeller concern. And Director Alexander C. Nagle of U.S. Steel represents the J. P. Morgan holdings in the firm.

These Are Prudential's Anti-Negro Policies

- EMPLOYMENT.—Prudential employs about 15,000 workers in New Jersey and 31,000 in the rest of the country. Of its 13,000 employes at the Home Office at Broad and Bank Sts., Newark, only a handful are Negroes. Of its 1,400 New Jersey agents, not one is a Negro. Not one Negro clerk is employed at any Prudential district office. And throughout the United States, its vast network of agents shows no single Negro among them.

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- INSURANCE.—Prudential agents are instructed by management to solicit no business from Negroes. Negro applicants for life insurance are required to come to the company office for their policies—and they are rarely, if ever, granted low-rate policies. All Negro applicants are screened minutely by inspectors' investigations into their home life and employment status, a practice rarely employed with white applicants.

Although white applicants for policies under $500 do not require a medical examination if they are less than 45 years old, all Negro applicants must complete tests not asked of whites.

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- HOUSING.—Prudential is the biggest single factor in New Jersey real estate. Its housing policy is typified by the fact that in Newark Negroes are barred completely from its tremendous Raymond Blvd. project. Prudential Negro tenants are segregated into the Douglas or Harrison Apartments in the 3rd Ward, or into other ghetto areas controlled by Prudential.

Negroes are similarly barred from the 1,588-family Prudential housing development at 224 St. and Harding Blvd., Bayside Hills, N. Y.

In 1948 Prudential and 45 other insurance companies came under U.S. Government scrutiny, charged with conspiracy to prevent construction of new housing and limiting Negroes in urban areas to ghetto flats.

SCHOOL KIDS' HEALTH PERILED BY SLIM BUDGET

By the Physicians Forum
Federated Press

FOR MANY YEARS, certain health activities have been carried out in the schools. Best known are the physical examinations given by a school doctor, especially in the schools of the larger cities.

The idea of periodic examinations of school children is a good one. If physical or mental defects are found, they can theoretically be corrected before permanent damage is done. The children are educated in the process about medical examinations and the importance of good health.

The trouble is most school medical examinations are hardly deserving of the name. They are so hastily and superficially performed that little except the most obvious defects are found. Practically no time is available for discussing with the child or his parents the particular problems found and the steps necessary to promote health.

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THE UNDERLYING reasons for these deficiencies are lack of money and lack of doctors. Far too little money is provided to finance school health examinations. As a result, this work cannot be made financially attractive to doctors who are busy in a much better paying private practice. The handful of doctors recruited for school health examinations, therefore, have far too big a load of work to carry and each child gets hasty attention.

What is even worse, most of the physical and mental defects found in school children are never fully corrected. This has been shown again and again in cities throughout the country.

After the examination, the parents receive a note advising them to "see your family doctor" to have George's tonsils taken care of, or his heart, or his spinal column, or his bad eyes, or whatever may be wrong. But here is where the matter usually stops, simply because so many families cannot afford the necessary medical care.

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IN THE PAST SESSION of Congress, a bill on school health services passed the Senate. Among other things, this bill would provide federal grants to the states to be used for treatment as well as examination of school children.

The idea is good, but the funds authorized in this bill would hardly scratch the surface of the problem — only $35 million for the whole United States, or a little more than $1 per school child per year.

As for so many other health problems, this need can only be fully met by a system of nationwide health insurance. Only through some such plan could all children, as well as adults, get all the medical care they need to maintain good health.

To Use Marshall Plan Funds for War Bases

PARIS, Jan. 1 (Telepress).—Fifty-three percent of special Marshall Plan "aid" to Africa will be used for the strategic purpose of developing Africa as a war base. OEEC (Marshall Plan's Paris agency) has decided to use this proportion to build roads, railways, canals, ports and airfields. In a plan drawn up under the instigation of Washington, $50,000,000 are allocated for this purpose.

Illinois 'Welfare Staters' Open Attack Against Unemployed

By Gunnar Leander

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—Those two Illinois proponents of the Truman-type "welfare state"—Mayor Kennelly and Gov. Stevenson—began the new year by declaring war on the jobless. Both the Illinois Public Air Commission and the Chicago Welfare Department announced that they were out to cut relief rolls and relief allowances.

This is the answer of the city and state administrations to the fact that 1950 has all the earmarks of a crisis year, with unemployment rising and new thousands becoming destitute.

IN CHICAGO, the main threat to the jobless comes from Kennelly's relief commissioner, Alvin E. Rose, a ruthless chiseller of the poor.

Operating on the theory that every person on the relief rolls must be suspected of perjury and fraud, Rose has ordered a complete "review" of relief recipients.

At the rate of 100 a day, all relief cases—except those hospitalized—will be compelled to come to the department's offices and virtually re-apply for relief and to prove once again that they are in desperate need.

If they fail to show up at the proper time or report in properly as to why they can't come, this in itself will be used as the basis for automatically cutting them off thoe rolls.

CASE WORKERS at the Damen and Madison relief offices have been instructed to "go after the relatives"—which means that the responsibility for caring for the destitute will be shunted off wherever possible to other members of the family who may have a job.

Special emphasis is also being centered on "placing" relief clients on low-pay jobs, wherever this can be done.

Relief chiseller Rose has once again sounded his favorite battle cry that he is "out to get the chisellers."

THE FACT is that Chicago Welfare Department policies have resulted in barring from the relief rolls thousands who should be on the rolls, in cutting the stipends below any reasonable standards of health and nutrition, and in degrading relief clients so as to rob them of their sense of decency and dignity.

There have been increasing reports from the application division of the CWD at 14th and Halsted of relief clients driven by sheer hunger and desperation to acts of violence against officials and case workers.

The department workers themselves are caught in the squeeze between the growing relief needs and the orders from Rose's office for more crackdown, more red tape, more frantic searching for methods or excuses for keeping applicants off the rolls.

ALTHOUGH the "means test"—whereby applicants must swear to the fact that they are paupers—was abolished by the last session of the Illinois Legislature—Commissioner Rose has retained this system.

Some of the other methods used by Rose are actually a gruelling "third degree," in some cases even taking over the functions of the police department.

The "muscle squad," officially known as the Investigation Division, is heading Bud Foster, a tough character who specializes in terrorizing relief clients and their families.

THIS SQUAD goes into action when a woman applicant, for example, files for relief on the basis of a non-supporting or deserted husband. Investigators are sent out to spy on the applicant, to make frequent raids on her home—supposedly to make sure that the husband isn't hiding somewhere on the premises.

The pretext of non-supporting husbands and fathrs is also the basis for the relief crackdown launched this week by the state aid commission.

Here, Rose's counter-part in the state administration, Carl K. Schmidt, Jr., has also announced: "Chisellers will be weeded out and prosecuted."

Both Rose and Schmidt are covering up, however, for the fact that both the city and state administrations have allocated insufficient funds for relief.

AS A RESULT, there have been two drastic relief cuts in the last four months. The first, came in the form of a 20-25 percent slash in the food allowances. The second took of the form of the wholesale lopping off of cases from the rolls.

The relief appropriation adopted by the legislature was inadequate to begin with. Since then, the IPAC has taken the stubborn position that no matter how high the needs or the rolls go, the monthly allocation out of this fund will remain the same.

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Around the Globe

By Joseph Starobin

Truman Administration Just Won't Learn

THE TRUMAN ADMINISTRATION shows absolutely no capacity for starting the New Year off right, as far as its policy toward such a century-shaking event as the Peoples Revolution in China is concerned. This is not at all surprising.

It only proves that the men who run this country in the interests of imperialism can neither correct their own course, when it has been shown to be out of line with realities, nor chart a new course. If left to themselves, they can only flounder in their own mess, and take all sorts of desperate and adventuristic measures which further undermine the good name of this country and endanger this nation's most vital bread-and-butter interests.

Last August, the State Department was compelled to admit that the entire four-year record of financial, diplomatic and military support to the Kuomintang had boomeranged. A new situation had been created by the Chinese Communist victory.

Any sensible person would have said at the time (and many different kinds of people did say it) that the moment had arrived for a complete re-evaluation. This implied not only apologies to all concerned for the wretched performance of the past, but a serious attempt to revise all policies in Asia that were now entirely out-moded.

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WHAT HAPPENED in China meant that "containment of communism" in Asia was finished. Its main base had collapsed. It meant that hanging on to southern Korea was strategic and political nonsense. It meant that MacArthur's policies in Japan would have to be changed. For Japan cannot possibly be treated as an arsenal for war with the Soviet Union, when she is really just an island outside a continent controlled by new forces. And she cannot subsist economically unless she finds markets on the continent, on terms acceptable to the Chinese Communists. Some of her own businessmen have seen this more plainly than most of Washington.

The London Economist for Dec. 10, 1949, soberly assesses some other aspects of the change in China. It takes a serious view of the Peking parley called by the World Federation of Trade Unions, which gave a perspective of militant struggle for national liberation and defense of workingclass rights to trade union leaders from almost all the countries of southeastern Asia.

The London Economist also stresses the fact that millions of Chinese live in other Far Eastern countries. Malaya is almost 50 percent Chinese, and one-third of the people in Siam are Chinese; in Burma, Indonesia, the Philippines and Indo-China, the overseas Chinese are large and influential communities.

From all this, any serious American would have drawn the conclusion that this country must make up its mind to live with the new China. The Chinese Revolution is a forerunner and bulwark of the national-revolutionary changes throughout the entire Far East which cannot be long delayed, for they arise from deep-going needs.

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OF COURSE, the men in Washington and Wall Street have no such intentions of recognizing all this, or adjusting to this. On the contrary, their line is bitter opposition, including military and diplomatic barriers to the wheels of history. Thus, the increasing military-bureaucratic dictatorship in India; the futile but bloody repression in Burma, Malaya and Indo-China; the elaborate buying-off of the Indonesian leaders plus the jailing of tens of thousands of Indonesian patriots, and simultaneously, the fantastic rigmarole around Formosa plus continued support financial and material support to Chiang Kai-shek which can only cause 450 million Chinese (including the Formosans themselves) to spit when they hear the word "American."

Between the Republican senators who are paid lobbyists for the Kuomintang (which got its money from the U. S. Treasury) and the Democratic Administration that is hooked on the contradictions of its own impotent stupidities, no good can be expected either for China or the American people. Unless progressive America speaks up, and demands recognition and trade, and opposes naval or military operations in Formosa which belongs to China by solemn commitments, the powers-that-be will take us toward further shame and disaster.

VIRGIL By Len Kleis

Letters from Readers

Urge Protests on Jailing of Green

New York.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Permit me to add a few facts about the background of the case of James J. Green, recently sentenced to an idefinite term in prison by Federal District Judge Thomas M. Kennerly of Houston, Texas. This sentence, which Green is to begin to serve on Jan. 3, is to last until he purges himself of contempt by answering the questions put to him by local Immigration Service authorities.

These questions dealt with Kurt Wittenberg and his wife, Steffi, two Jewish refugees from Hitler Germany now residing in Houston. Mr. Wittenberg, a bricklaker who got out of Germany in 1940 and went to Uruguay, came to this country in 1947. Mrs. Wittenberg, also coming by way of Uruguay, arrived in 1948.

A few weks ago, they both applied for exit visas, having decided to return to their native land, the new East German Republic. At this point, the Immigration Service decided it would not allow the Wittenbergs to leave voluntarily; instead it wanted to deport them! But in order to deport them, they would have to try to prove the Wittenbergs were members of the Communist Party.

Therefore, Immigration authorities summoned James J. Green, state secretary of the Communist Party of Texas, his wife, Billie Green, and several others, and plied them with questions about the Wittenbergs, designed to turn labor leaders into stoolpigeons. Mr. and Mrs. Green refused to answer. It was for this principled refusal that Green was given this indefinite sentence.

Your readers who are concerned with the status of civil liberties will want to do the following:

Ask M. L. Grossman, Immigration Service, Federal Building, Houston, to allow the Wittenbergs to depart voluntarily and immediately for their native land.

Ask Judge Thomas M. Kennerly, Federal Court, Houston, to admit James J. Green to reasonable bail, pending appeal of his conviction to higher courts.

Send funds for the defense of these cases to the Civil Rights Congress, 907 Scanlan Building, Houston.

MORRIS U. SCHAPPES.

Press Roundup

THE JOURNAL-AMERICAN'S Karl R. H. Von Wiegand lets a few cats out of the bag in summing up 1949. Says he: "Steadily rising unemployment in the West German Republic, it is alleged, is driving many specialists, technicians and skilled workers across the border into the German Soviet State, though the press makes little mention of this." Also, "By far, the Communist conquest of China is the great outstanding event in world history in 1949." Also, "The laurels of statesmanship for the year 1949 belong on the head of Generalissimo Josef Stalin who just completed his 70th year." Von Wiegand calls every progressive change Communist.

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THE TIMES, which last year expected everything to be righted by 1950, now concludes: "At home and abroad, nothing is actually stable. Things can get worse or things can get better, but they are not likely to remain as they are." Profundities for the morning after.

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THE HERALD TRIBUNE also quivers with uncertainties for the New Year, pondering "the vast new problems of utmost urgency, ranging from the Far Eastern crisis to the Soviet explosion of the American atomic monopoly. . . ."

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THE NEWS rails against taxation as our special form of "ruination." Although it selects excise taxes to get mad about, it never mentions the sales tax as one of the most onerous kinds to fall upon the great mass of the people.

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THE MIRROR'S Dr. Ruth Alexander sets forth a "Creed for Conservatives" for the preservation of the United States in 1950 and thereafter which will preserve for all time the few rich and the many poor.

World of Labor

By George Morris

Steel Workers Reap the Fruits of 'Victory'

STEEL WORKERS, since they returned to the mills, have been blessed with two immediate "benefits" as a result of the newly-signed "victorious" contract—speedup and squeezing out of men nearing the pension age of 65. Actually, the two blessings are rolled out in one operation. A typical example comes from Bethlehem's plants in Bethlehem, Pa., as described by Bill Hood, the Communist organizer of the area.

At the Merchant Mill, through an intense speedup, four jobs were immediately eliminated in each crew of 28 men. Thus, while getting the same or more work, the company is calling fewer men back to jobs. Most of those laid off, or unable to keep up with the speed, are in the "high seniority" category, that is, with 20 years or more service with the company. They are in the higher age brackets and would soon qualify for $100 a month pension.

The story is the same from Pittsburgh's Crucible Steel and U.S. Steel plants. Production is going full blast but many workers, notably those in the later years, are still home. There is no evidence of concern in the regional offices of the steel union. The payrollers are still crowing about the big pension "victory."

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THE KICKBACK to Emil Rieve for his latest action in passing up of a wage raise and his promise of more speedup in the woolen industry, came in Local 568 in Passaic's big Forstmann woolen mills. Egbert Van Dorsten, who incurred the enmity of the right-wingers for his opposition to speedup and red-baiting, won the presidency over his two rivals. He carried with him the entire anti-Rieve ticket despite open intervention in the local's elections by the appointed payrollers of the general office.

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DESPITE the much-ballyhooed pickup in textiles, some 8,000 workers remain unemployed in the big cotton center of New Bedford, Mass. That's the result of Rieve's cooperation with the New England manufacturers for a "cost-reducing" more work from fewer workers program. In the past couple of weeks a substantial part of the workers of the Fisk Mill were thus eliminated. The latest demand for an increase in workloads came from Wamsutta Mills. The company wants the load doubled from 10 to 20 looms. The workers rejected it, but under Rieve's contract the decision is with an arbitrator.

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GENERAL MOTORS devised a new formula under which the pre-war lilly-white hiring policy is being revived. The new Parma Chevrolet plant in Cleveland has set West Side residence as a qualification for a job. Negroes are virtually excluded from that area. Thereby they suffer a double-barreled exclusion. Here's something for the UAW Fair Employment Practices Department to really tackle. The department, incidentally, is under the personal supervision of Walter Reuther. But don't build any illusions on that.

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PUBLIC RECORD, official organ of the United Public Worker, runs a photostatic reproduction of the convention call of the Maryland CIO Council bearing the signatures of its officers which says, "Those local unions having colored delegates should contact Mr. John R. Watson, 25 West Bethel Street, Hagerstown, Md., for accommodations." The UPW captioned the cut "Jimcrow in the CIO."

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THE DUBINSKY-SUBSIDIZED Social Democratic rag, New Leader, says, "U.S. labor leaders are openly irritated at the unwillingness of Histadrut to participate in the new International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. Israeli unionists wanted nothing more than to 'observe' at the London organizing sessions. Much good will among AFL and CIO officials who hitherto had gone all out for Histadrut, has been lost for the Israeli Federation of Labor."

That's Dubinsky serving notice on Histadrut that his own little "Marshall Plan" may not be as generous with the Israeli labor movement, as in the past days, if it doesn't step solidly into the American orbit.

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In his New Year message, Philip Murray says that world "leadership" requires "that we set outstanding examples in Democracy." Somewhat on the pattern of the CIO's dictatorial policy these days, no doubt.

COMING: The A & P Hand in Your Pocket . . . by Rob Hall . . . in the weekend Worker

Daily Worker

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Daily Worker, New York, Monday, January 2, 1950

Legislature's No. 1 Task

WHEN THE STATE Court of Appeals threw out New York City's Sharkey rent control law, it automatically made the problem of genuine rent control point number one on the order of business of the State Legislature, which opens Wednesday.

Tens of thousands of New Yorkers will be forced to shell out higher rents to profiteering landlords unless there is immediate action by the Legislature to straighten out the legal bug upon which the Appeals Court depended to invalidate the city law. It can be done by simple legislative amendment to the laws governing evictions.

After the Legislature acts, the Council must again pass the Sharkey Law, or a stronger version of it such as was urged by Communist Councilman Benjamin J. Davis when the original law was enacted.

We do not know what Gov. Dewey will propose in his legislative message Wednesday. Reports indicate he will stick simply to his meaningless "stand-by" state control law which does not operate at all as long as there are federal controls, no matter how ineffective these federal controls are.

Plainly, this does not help the situation any. The uselessness of the state law has been pointed up by the crisis caused through invalidation of the Sharkey Law. And the philosophy behind the state law that the state do nothing as long as federal control operates – would imply the Governor will not throw his weight behind the Sharkey Law unless forced to do so by public pressure.

Behind the immediate need to save the Sharkey Law is the larger struggle to win some real federal rent control laws this year. Rumors are that Truman is fooling around with some new "compromises" in this field.

Such "compromises" have already cost the people throughout the country plenty in higher rents. We cannot afford any more of them. Labor organizations, consumer groups and others should get together to see to it that those already made are eliminated, and a genuine federal law enacted.

Rearming Japan's War Lords

GEN. MacARTHUR'S New Year message in Japan made it clear that Washington aims to restore the positions of the militarists of that nation as it is restoring the power of their counterparts in Western Germany. The old catastrophic anti-Comintern Axis is being refurbished in Washington, with Tokyo and Bonn as jumping-off points.

MacArthur told the Japanese industrialists and feudal lords he is prepared to help them scrap the constitutional bar against the rearming of that nation under the guise of the "inalienable right against self-defense."

Defense against whom? Against "communism."

Yet the Soviet Union maintains no armed forces in Japan. The U. S. does.

The Soviet Union seeks no military bases there. The U. S. does.

Recognizing that the Soviet Union would stand four-square against any moves to restore the power of Japan's war lords or the use of that nation for new military adventures, Washington is now scheming to work out a Japanese treaty, with the Soviet Union left out. Of course this would completely scrap all the agreements between Roosevelt and Stalin.

But the scrapping of another treaty means little in Washington, which has already completely violated the Potsdam agreement on Germany.

Such a policy, no matter how it may be gilded, is a policy of war, a policy which betrays every ideal for which our soldiers fought and fell in the last war.

It is time for the American people to call a halt to these disastrous adventures.

The American people want peace. They want the working-out of a five-power Pact of Peace as proposed by the Soviet Union.

And they demand, with this, the restoration of mutually advantageous trade relations with the Soviet Union, the People's Democracies and New China.

RESOLVED . . . By Fred Ellis

As We See It

Note to HST: It Is Time For a Civil Rights Touchdown

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.

ALTHOUGH THE 1950 Congressional elections will not occur for 10 months, electioneering has already begun in earnest. It is this fact which gives the second session of the 81st Congress, convening Tuesday, its most distinguishing characteristic. Neither the Republicans nor the Democrats are more than incidentally concerned with the merits of legislation. Their major preoccupation is how their words and actions will be viewed by the prospective voters.

In addition to his familiar package of cold-war measures, President Truman will ask Congress to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act, adopt the Brannan farm plan and enact the Fair Employment Practices Act. None of the administration lieutenants in either the House or the Senate is expected to take this seriously. Senate Majority Whip Francis Myers (D-Pa), chairman Elbert Thomas (D-Utah), of the Senate Labor Committee, and Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn) last week publicly advised against even considering Taft-Hartley repeal during the remainder of the session. Senate Majority Leader Scott Lucas D-Ill) has expressed no confidence that Congress will act favorably on either of the other two measures.

According to the brothers Alsop, conservative columnists, "nothing could upset the White House more than for the lawmakers to bow to the Presidential will at this time." In other words, Truman desires to appear in the role of a fiery champion of the rights of labor, the Negro people and the farmers, but it serves better the purpose of his party if he appears as an UNSUCCESSFUL champion.

In this way, he does not overly irritate business and conservative circles by pushing through to enactment laws which they oppose, and he is left with burning issues for the 1950 campaign. This is approximately the Alsop thesis and there is much evidence to support their conclusion.

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SUCH A MANEUVER is particularly outrageous in respect to civil rights legislation. The Negro people's faith in President Truman and in his desire to make good on his election pledges to enact civil rights legislation explains the Democratic victory in November, 1948, more than any other single factor. In the key states carried by Truman, the Negro vote in his favor exceeded the majority by which he won those states.

In the expectation that the Democrats will turn this trick again in the congressional elections next November, the administration has placed FEPC high on the list for early Senate action. It is noted, however, that Sen. Lucas maintains not that the bill will be passed but merely that "a mighty effort" will be made. This is not the sort of statement calculated to elicit from Democratic members the fight and determination necessary to carry the bill to victory. It reminds one of a verse of scripture, from the Book of Corinthians: "For if the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself for battle?"

The Lucas trumpet has distinctly faltered in its call for battle.

Senate Minority Leader Kenneth Wherry (R-Neb) has characterized the Democratic strategy of opening the civil rights fight with the EPC bill as an election maneuver. He said that there is more opposition to this particular measure in both Democratic and Republican circles than to anti-polltax and anti-lynch legislation, and that the administration's purpose is "to put the Republicans on the spot."

There is considerable truth in Wherry's remark. But it is motivated by the fact that Wherry prefers to put the Democrats on the spot. Sen. Robert Taft (R-O) and other prominent Republicans oppose FEPC. Some southern Democrats who might go along on an anti-polltax bill will fight FEPC, including participation in the inevitable filibuster. If the filibuster is not broken, Lucas and the Democrats will point the accusing finger at the GOP and at Wherry, whom they blame for last year's failure to adopt a filibuster-proof rule curbing Senate debate.

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FACT IS that both Republicans and Democrats are responsible for the botched-up, unsatisfactory cloture rule. Sen. Carl Hayden (D-Ariz) collaborated with Wherry in pressing it through the Senate. Members of both parties voted for it, and once it was adopted, Lucas made no move to enact civil rights legislation of any sort.

At this late date, there is no point in discussing whether it would be tactically wiser to start the civil rights drive with FEPC or some other bill. It is the FEPC upon which the administration and the NAACP have decided for the opening gun.

It is extremely important, however, that the thousands of Negro and white supporters of civil rights, who will come to Washington Jan. 15 in response to the NAACP's call, should realize how lightminded is the attitude of both major parties on this vital issue.

The civil rights marchers are not interested in putting either Republicans or Democrats on the spot; they are interested in the enactment of FEPC and all the other civil rights bills. They will succeed in their objective only if they convince the politicos that civil rights is not to be confused with a political football to be kicked about only for exercise. It is time for a touchdown.

Charles Doyle Tells How He Was Framed and Jailed

By James McLeod

Charles A. Doyle, of Buffalo and Niagara Falls, veteran trade unionist and founder of the United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers, CIO, after being denied citizenship, harassed, hunted and framed was finally sentenced last August to one year in prison. Forty-four years of age, born in Scotland of Irish descent, this father of four children is an American by choice. He has lived and worked in this country for more than twenty-five years.

A hearing on his appeal is scheduled for the near future in the Circuit Court of Appeals in New York City.

This exclusive interview with Mr. Doyle was arranged through the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born at 23 West 26th St., N. Y. C., which has been fighting this frame-up in the courts.

"The trap was sprung," said Mr. Doyle, "in January 1948 while I was leading wage negotiations with the Carborundum Corp. in Niagara Falls. I was vice-president of the international union at the time.

"Out of a clear blue sky," he continued, "Martin Wagner, UGCCW President, called a General Executive Board meeting in Windsor, Ontario. While I was in Windsor, negotiations broke down with Carborundum and a strike was called for the following Monday morning. So I decided to return to Niagara Falls."

"At the border," Mr. Doyle went on, "I was stopped by the immigration authorities and barred from the country even though I presented a re-entry permit they themselves had issued before I went to Canada."

Was there any connection, I asked, between the immigration authority's refusing your entry and the Carborundum strike due to start the next day?

"As I said at the time," continued Doyle, "it was no accident that I was barred precisely on the eve of an important strike involving more than 4,000 workers at the Mellon-controlled Carborundum plant."

Was there any special reason for the GEB meeting being held in Canada, I queried.

"We had nothing in Windsor," he went on. "We had only two small locals in all of Canada. The union had never called an executive board meeting there before and there was no legitimate reason for it then."

"I was suspicious about it at the time," added Mr. Doyle. "Because of these suspicions, I made sure of 'guarantees' from the Immigration Dept. for a safe return."

How about the strike, I asked. What was the outcome?

"Well, I was forced to remain in Canada during the whole course of this crucial strike. The Carborundum workers were sold out by the rightwing leadership of the union working in collusion with the company.

"Meanwhile," he continued, "there were mysterious delays and postponements of my hearing. Finally I returned to the U. S. 'without permission' and voluntarily appeared before the immigration authorities in New York to report my homecoming.

"I was immediately seized and held without bail and carried away to solitary confinement on Ellis Island. After a hunger strike together with other trade-unionists and progressives, who were also held there illegally, the pressure of mass public protest forced our release on bail."

Do you think there was any collusion between the immigration authorities and the rightwing leadership of the union, I asked.

"At the time," continued Mr. Doyle, "I only suspected it. Recently, however, certain developments occurred which I think confirm my belief that such collusion took place."

"Not to be vulgar about it – shall we say that the rightwing leadership of the union rendered certain 'technical assistance' to the immigration authorities. The story came out in the feuding between rival rightwing camps in the union. Dannenburg, leading a rightwing secessionist movement in the south, gives the story as proof that UGCCW President Wagner wasn't fighting the 'reds' hard enough!

"Wagner, says Dannenburg, in a letter to all locals, dated Oct. 27th, sent Warren Morgan, editor of the union's paper, to the Niagara Falls Canadian border to 'tip-off' the immigration authorities when I was to cross into this country. When I was put in prison, Dannenburg relates, Wagner became 'conscience stricken' and tried to use union funds to go my bond.

"Fortunately, suggests Dannenburg, Wagner was restrained from doing this by another assist from Morgan and a fellow rightwinger. Wagner showed his 'appreciation' to Morgan, Dannenburg relates, by firing him soon after.

"You can save your tears for Mr. Morgan however. He is now employed in the Technical Assistance Division in the ECA (Marshall Plan) New York office. The 'tip off' is not without its pay off!"

What was the secret indictment returned against you by the "blue ribbon" grand jury in Buffalo?

"I was accused of having made a false and misleading statement to an immigration official when I returned to my family and my job 'without permission' in 1948 although the Justice Department admitted they could offer no proof about my homecoming because they had none. Rushed through a one-day trial, I was given the maximum sentence of one year in jail plus a $500 fine."

Mr. Doyle then recalled that in 1942 when John L. Lewis expelled Phillip Murray from the United Mine Workers, he (Doyle), then district representative of the UMW (of which the Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers were then a part) wired Lewis and organized a rank and file demonstration protesting Murray's expulsion. Doyle was promptly fired from the UMW.

(Editor's Note:) Charles Doyle came to the defense of Phillip Murray in 1942 even though he knew it would cost him his post in the UMW. Murray, however, has lifted neither his voice nor his pen to protest the vicious frame-up of this veteran trade-unionist.

You can act today to defeat this frameup and save this workingclass leader from imprisonment: Write to Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, Washington, D. C., protesting the manner in which the Justice Department has hounded, persecuted and framed Charles Doyle.

DOYLE

Sailor Dies at Welcome Home Party

UDDEVALLA, Sweden, Jan. 1 (UP).—A 60-year-old sailor visiting his home country for the first time in 46 years died of a heart attack during a welcome party given by his old neighbors, the Holiday News reported today.

Frank Holger Olsson, 90, of Seattle, Wash., arrived by air from the United States to celebrate New Year's Eve with his sisters in Helman on the island of Orust.

He had not been in Sweden since he signed on a ship when he was 14 years old. The emotion of meeting his sisters and childhood friends apparently overcame him and he slumped to the floor dead.

Cigar Learners' Wage Floor Put At 60 to 65c

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1 (FP).—Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin has announced new regulations under which one group of workers will be paid less than the federal minimum wage of 75 cents an hour, and has set the date for a hearing to determine whether another group shall also be paid less than the federal wage floor.

Affected are learners in the cigar industry and in the shoe industry. Among cigar makers, present learners' wages under the 1948 wage-hour law are permitted to go as low as 30 and 35 cents an hour, depending on the learner's occupation in the industry. Tobin said Wage-Hour Administrator William R. McComb had set 60 cents and 65 cents as the new learner minimums, to go into effect Jan. 25 when the 75 cents general minimum rate becomes effective.

McComb also said the learning period will range between one and six months for cigar workers, depending on occupation, and that the total number of learners permitted would not exceed 10 percent of the factory employes.

In the case of shoe industry learners, a subminimum rate has never been authorized. McComb has been asked by employers to permit payment of less than 75 cents, and has set Jan. 9 for a hearing to consider the matter. To obtain permission to pay learners less than 75 cents, the employers must prove that the low wage is necessary to prevent curtailment of opportunities of employment.

The cigar and shoe industry cases are but two of many in which the wage-hour division of the Labor Department is being asked by employers to make exceptions to the 75 cents minimum. In every case, the workers involved are the very ones for whose benefit the wage-hour amendments of 1949 were supposed to have been adopted.

Deficit $61,978,147 Britain's 9-Month

LONDON, Jan. 1 (UP)—Britain began the New Year with a deficit of 22,170,767 pounds ($61,978,147), Exchequer returns showed today.

The figure contrasted with a surplus of 272,523,945 pounds ($763,066,756) at the end of 1948. Both figures were for the first nine months of the fiscal year.

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WON'T TRY TO END T-H IN 1950, SAYS REP. LESINSKI

By William Allan

DEARBORN, Jan. 1.—Rep. John Lesinski admitted to local newsmen here that "there is no chance" that he or other Democrats will lead a fight in 1950 for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. Lesinski is chairman of the House Labor and Educational Committee.

Lesinski said that any fight against Taft-Hartley will have to wait until 1951 until "we get more votes."

Lesinski threatened that "a worse law" may result if the labor movement presses for repeal. He then said that labor was "lucky" to get the new minimum wage bill, which set a new minimum of 75 cents an hour.

He made no mention of the fact that the new bill bars thousands of workers from receiving its benefits.

Thomas Thompson, president of United Auto Workers Local 600, in a broadcast aimed at all the Democrats, including Truman, said while they had been in office for one year they have failed the American workers utterly because Taft-Hartley is still the law of the land.

Thompson grimly declared that the day of reckoning is at hand, citing the fact that 1950 is a Congressional election year and that success in the presidential election year of 1952 depends in a large part upon the outcome of the November, 1950 election.

Thompson said that the Taft-Hartley Act must be repealed in 1950 and that it is the big job before organized labor, AFL, CIO, Brotherhoods and independents.

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KUOMINTANG STOOGE HEADS UN COUNCIL IN JANUARY

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., Jan. 1.—The United Nations Security Councils president for January will be Kuomintang agent Dr. Tingfu F. Tsiang, despite the fact that the Chinese People's Republic has warned the UN that this man does not represent that nation. In addition, the Soviet Union has already announced it does not recognize the stooge of Chiang Kai-shek as a representative of anybody.

Tito's Yugoslav dictatorship will be represented on the Security Council, despite the fact that it does not represent the will of the governments of Eastern Europe, whose choice it is supposed to be.

When the council holds its first 1950 meeting, expected Thursday, three new members will take seats for two-year terms. Tito, represented by Deputy Foreign Minister Dr. Ales Bebler, replaces the Ukraine. Ecuador, with Dr. Homero Viteri LaFronte as its delegate, replaces Argentina. India, whose delegate is Sir Benegal Narsing Rau, replaces Canada.

The remainder of the council for 1950 comprises the five permanent members—Britain, China, France, Russia and the United States—and Cuba, Egypt and Norway, each of which countries still have one year to serve.

Soviet delegate Jacob A. Malik repeated at the councils last meeting of 1949, held last Thursday, that Russia could not recognize Tsiang's right to speak for the Chinese people and referred to him as 'this gentleman who represents nobody."

When Yugoslavia was elected to the Security Council on the second ballot in a General Assembly election Oct. 20, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Y. Vishinsky declared the election illegal and asserted Russia would not recognize Yugoslavia as representing eastern Europe.

He referred to a gentleman's agreement under which previous UN elections had been held, which allocated the important council seats on a regional basis.

The United States threw its support behind Tito.

On the first ballot in the General Assembly, Yugoslavia received 37 votes—two short of the required two-thirds majority—and Czechoslovakia 20 on the second ballot the vote was 39 to 19.

Farm Prices Skid to New Low As Costs Rise, Government Reports

(Reprinted from the late edition of The Worker)

WASHINGTON.—The Agriculture Department reported Friday that farm prices have skidded below parity—the so-called fair level—for the first time in eight years. It said prices received by the farmers dropped more than 1 percent during the month ended Dec. 15 while farm production and living costs inched up a few fractions.

The index of prices received by farmers stood at 236 while the index of prices paid was at 240. The base period 1909-14 equals 100.

This means farm prices have dropped 23 percent from the record high of January, 1948, while production and living costs are down only about 4 percent from the September, 1948, high.

The report was the last under the "old" parity formula. A new method of figuring so-called "fair" prices goes into effect Saturday midnight along with the new farm law passed at the last session of Congress.

The new formula includes hired labor costs for the first time and gives weight to the relationship between farm prices and costs during the most recent 10-year period.

GREATER GAP

Under that formula, the gap between farm prices and costs reported today presumably would have been even greater.

The government moved back into the egg market Friday to bolster sharply tumbling midwestern prices.

The Agriculture Department announced a purchase program intended to guarantee midwestern farmers an average of 25 cents a dozen for "ungraded" or "nest run" eggs.

Prices reportedly dipped as low as 20 cents in some midwestern areas this week after the government ended its 1949 purchase program and announced lower supports for 1950.

The skid in prices carried them to new low retail levels for the year in some areas.

Officials conceded the new 25-cent support appeared lower than would be required to hold farm egg prices at the national average level of 37 cents in January and February. They presumably expect higher retail prices later in the year to bring up the over-all average.

NLRB Weighs Injunction on Mine Union

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—National Labor Relations Board General Counsel Robert N. Denham is expected to decide by Saturday whether to seek a Federal Court injunction prohibiting the United Mine Workers from continuing the three-day work week.

His decision will be based on the results of an investigation, now being conducted by the NLRB's Baltimore regional office, into operator charges that the union put the miners on a short week in an effort to make them accept "illegal" contract terms, such as the closed shop.

Southern, western and northern commercial producers lodged the complaints against the union. They probably will be joined this week by the steel company-owned "captive" mines.

Atom

(Continued from Page 1)

to many carnotite sites in the U.S.A. The deposit is found under very favorable economic conditions, being situated on an automobile road; it is to undergo survey in 1939."

In the event the commentators shriek that this was long, long ago, let them be notified that other uranium deposits were discovered in 1937 at Agalyk 39° N, 66° E), and in 1940 the element was discovered at the northwestern tip of the Karatu range (44° N, 67° E). The total amount of ore in this last discovery is of considerable magnitude.

D. B. Shimkin of the Harvard Research Center wrote in Science for January, 1949, "Soviet discoveries of uranium in Central Asia within the last decade appear to provide a possible basis for the development of atomic power in that area."

(Tomorrow's article will deal with the contributions of Soviet atomic physicists.)

Holiday Toll Light

CHICAGO, Jan. 1 (UP).—The nation saw the New Year in today with an unusually light toll of accidental deaths.

By midafternoon the total dead in holiday accidents since 6 p.m. Friday stood at 116. Traffic accidents killed 66; fires took 24 lives; three died in plane crashes and 23 in miscellaneous mishaps.

The National Safety Council had estimated that 330 persons would die in highway accidents during the three-day holiday, but rain and fog over much of the nation apparently had prompted motorists to exercise caution and kept many off the highways.

It was a dull, gray day over much of the nation. Rain, drizzle and heavy fog blanketed the West-Central Gulf states northward over the Central plains, the Ohio Valley and the Great Lakes region.

It was generally cloudy over the Atlantic and New England states, the Rockies and the West Coast.

It also was unseasonably warm. Temperatures in the Central states were 20 to 30 degrees above normal.

Tuskegee Says 3 Negroes Lynched in '49

Only three Negroes were lynched in 1949 according to records compiled by Tuskegee Institute and released yesterday. The Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee explains that the low lynching figure results from its definition of a lynching, as meaning a fatal attack by three or more persons.

Two of the three lynchings recognized by Tuskegee were in Georgia and one in Mississippi. The victims were: Caleb Hill, 26, a chalk worker of Irwinton, Georgia; Malcolm Wright, 45, tenant farmer of Chickasaw County, Mississippi and Hollis Riles, 53, prosperous land owner of Decatur County, Georgia.

The Tuskegee report was challenged immediately by William L. Patterson, secretary of the Civil Rights Congress who said that the definition used by Tuskegee completely "lacks the understanding of what constitutes a lynching today."

All deaths of Negroes by violence by less than three persons, or by deputized sheriff posses are designated by Tuskegee Institute as "murders." Patterson declared that "murderers are usually punished in America, but there has never been a punishment meted out to a single lyncher."

He contended that the number of lynchings would be more than 10 times those reported if the researchers had stuck to the routine Webster definition. (Lynching is defined by Webster's Collegiate Dictionary as "punishment by unauthorized persons" and gives no required number of such unauthorized persons.)

Two men were arrested in connection with the Caleb Hill lynching but both were later freed for "lack of evidence," the report stated. Also reported were 14 instances of lynching having been prevented, saving at least 17 persons from violent death. In 13 instances law officers saved the intended victims; one victim saved himself by leaping into a river.

90 Congressmen Have Relatives on Gov't Payroll

(Reprinted from late edition of The Worker)

WASHINGTON.—An examination of the House of Representatives payroll Friday showed that at least 90 of the 435 members have relatives on it. Senate payroll records are not now open for public inspection but several Senators also are known to have relatives working for them.

John Nance Garner's wife was on the payroll when he was Vice President and Speaker of the House. So were relatives of the late Homer T. Rainey when he was Speaker. President Truman had his wife on the payroll when he was a Senator.

Payroll records do not show when or how employes of member's offices put in their time.

Some work a few hours a week. Some rarely appear at the office and some are reported to do typing, speech-writing and research at home.

The November records for the House showed that nine Congressmen had two relatives each on the payroll and that one member—Rep. Norris Poulson (R-Cal)—had three daughters on the list.

Rep. J. Parnell Thomas (R-NJ), went to jail recently after being convicted of taking kickbacks from some of his employes who were not relatives.

Thomas' wife, Amelia, was listed for $452.41 on the November payroll and his sister-in-law, Lillian M. Thomas, was listed for $101.66. They presumably will remain on the payroll until his resignation becomes effective Jan. 2.

Rep. Usher L. Burdick (R-ND) has announced he will ask the coming session of Congress to investigate whether there are other kickback cases.

Members of Congress usually are reluctant to investigate their fellow members, however, and unless Burdick gets more support than indicated so far an investigation is unlikely.

Burdick said he doesn't hire relatives because he doesn't think it a good idea.

Members of Congress now get an annual salary of $12,500, plus a tax free expense allowance of $2,300 and additional allowances for telephone, telegraph and stationery.

Each congressman also is allowed a maximum of about $20,000 a year to hire office help. The only restraint on that fund is that no one employe can be paid more than $7,700 a year.

There are reports that some members have put people on the payroll who are not relatives and who do not work in the offices.

For example, one secretary failed to recognize the name of a person listed as employed in the same office. One Congressman is reported to still list a former employe who now lives in Florida.

One secretary, asked about the listing of her congressman's wife, told a reporter curtly: "she won't be on the payroll any longer."

Another secretary said her employer's wife, listed on the payroll, "helps the Congressman with his work at home."

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WJZ — 770 kc. WNEW — 1130 kc. WQXR — 1560 kc.
WNYC — 830 kc. WILB — 1190 kc.

MORNING

9:00-WOR—Harry Hennessy
WJZ—Breakfast Club
WCBS—This is New York
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
9:15-WNBC—Norman Brokenshire
WOR—Marvin Miller
9:30-WOR—Food—Alfred W. McCann
WQXR—Piano Personalities
9:45-WNBC—The Stars Sing
WCBS—Missus Goes A-Shopping
WQXR—Composers' Varieties
WNBC—Inside Dr. office
10:00-WNBC—Welcome Travelers
WOR—Henry Gladstone
WJZ—My True Story
WCBS—Bing Crosby Show
WQXR—Morning Melodies
WNYC—O'Dwyer's Inauguration
10:15-WOR—Martha Deane Program
WCBS—Arthur eGdfrey Show
10:30-WNBC—Marriage for Two
WJZ—Betty Crocker Magazine
10:45-WNBC—Dorothy Dix
WJZ—Victor H. Lindlahr
11:00-WNBC—We Love and Learn
WJZ—Modern Romances
WOR—News; Prescott Robinson
WNYC—Music
WQXR—News; Alma Dettinger
11:15-WNBC—Dave Garroway Show
WOR—Tells-Test
11:30-WNBC—Jack Beech Show
WOR—Meet the Meniens
WJZ—Quick as a Flash, Quiz
WCBS—Grand Slam
11:45-WNBC—Lora Lawton
WCBS—Rosemary

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNYC—Midday Symphony
WOR—Kate Smith
WNBC—News Report
WJZ—House party
WCBS—Wendy Warren
WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert
12:15-WCBS—Aunt Jenny
WNBC—Norman Brokenshire
12:25-WJZ—Ted Malone
12:30-WOR—News; Luchoon at Sardi's
WCBS—Helen Trent
WJZ—Herb Sheldon Show
12:45-WCBS—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WNBC—Mary Margaret McBride
WJZ—News
WCBS—Big Sister
WNYC—Music
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:15-WJZ—Nancy Craig
WCBS—Ma Perkins
1:30-WCBS—Young Dr. Malone
WOR—Hollywood Theatre
1:45-WCBS—Football Games
WNYC—Weather Report; News
2:00-WNBC—Football Games
WOR—Football Games
WJZ—Breakfast in Hollywood
WCBS—Second Mrs. Burton
WQXR—News, Record Review
2:30-WCBS—Football Games
WNYC—Symphonic Matinee
WQXR—Curtain at 2:30
2:45-WQXR—Musical Memory Game
3:00-WQXR—News, Mus'c
3:15-WCBS—Hilltop House
4:00-WNYC—Dick Date
WQXR—News; Record Album
4:30-WNBC—Lorenzo Jones
WOR—Prince Charming Show
WJZ—Melody Promenade
WQXR—Stories from Opera
4:45-WNBC—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—Patt Barnes
5:00-WNBC—When a Girl Marries
WOR—B-Bar Ranch

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS
Monday, Jan. 2

PM
9:00—Radio Theatre—WCBS
10:00—Arthur Gaeth—WJZ
TV
8:00—Silver Theatre—WCBS
8:00—Tele-Theatre—WNBT
9:00—Candid Camera—WCBS
10:00—Studio One—WCBS

WJZ—The Yukon Play
WQXR—News; Today in Music
WNYC—Children's Festival
5:15-WNBC—Portia Faces Life
WQXR—Record Review
5:30-WNBC—Just Plain Bill
WOR—Tom Mix, sketch
WJZ—Jack Armstrong
WQXR—Cocktail Time
5:45-WNBC—Front Page Farrell

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Kenneth Banghart
WCBS—Eric Sevareid
WJZ—News
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:15-WNBC—Sports
WOR—Bob Elson, Interview
6:30-WOR—News Reports
WNBC—Wayne Howell
6:45-WNBC—Three Star Extra
WJZ—Johnny Thompson Show
WOR—Stan Lomax
7:00-WNBC—Sinatra Show
WJZ—Edwin Hill
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News; Keyboard Artists
WOR—Fulton Lewis Jr.
7:15-WNBC—News of the World
WOR—Answer Man
WCBS—Jack Smith Variety
WJZ—Elmer Davis, News
WQXR—On Stage
7:30-WOR—Gabriel Heatter
WJZ—Lone Ranger
WNBC—Story Tellers Playhouse
WQXR—Jacques Fray
WCBS—Dick Haynes, Club 15
7:45-WNBC—H. V. Kaltenborn
WOR—I Love a Mystery
WCBS—Edward Murrow
8:00-WNBC—The Railroad Hour
WOR—Straight Arrow, Play
WJZ—Quiz Program
WCBS—Inner Sanctum
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
8:30-WOR—Peter Salem
WCBS—Arthur Godfrey Show
WJZ—Henry Taylor, News
WNYC—Velvet and Gold
WNBC—Musical Program
9:00-WNBC—Musical Program
WOR—Murder by Experts
WCBS—Radio Theatre
WJZ—Kate Smith
9:30-WOR—Five Mysteries
WNBC—Bands of America
WQXR—Lets Celebrate
10:00-WJZ—Arthur Gaeth
WNBC—Dean Martin Show
WCBS—Irma, Sketch
WQXR—Nights in Latin America
WOR—Frank Edwards Comments
10:30-WNBC—Dave Garroway Show
WCBS—Bob Hawk Show
WOR—The Symphonette
WJZ—Roller Derby
WQXR—The Music Box

MOVIE GUIDE

● ● Excellent ● Good

●● THE YOUNG GUARD. Gerasimov's film about a Komsomol group during the war, perhaps the best Soviet film since the war. Manhattan—Stanley

●● THE BICYCLE THIEF. Another fine film by Vittorio De Sica, the maker of Shoe Shine. Manhattan—World Theatre.

●● FAME IS THE SPUR. An acutely drawn portrait of a British Party mid-leader, with a complex, studied performance by Michael Redgrave. Manhattan—Little Cinema.

●● HAMLET. The widely praised Laurence Olivier version of the Shakespeare play. Manhattan-Park Avenue Theater.

●● THE HEIRESS. William Wyler's fine film of the play based on James' Washington Square, with Olivia de Havilland, Montgomery Clift. Brooklyn—Paramount.

●● THE FIRST TRUNK. The Soviet film about the fight for Stalingrad, a fine political document, on the same bill with Carnival in Flanders. Manhattan—Irving Place.

●● HENRY THE FIFTH. The Laurence Olivier version of the Shakespeare historical drama. Manhattan—Thalia.

●● SHOE SHINE. A fine Italian film about two orphaned boys of Rome. Manhattan—55th Street Playhouse.

● ON THE TOWN. The movie version of the famous Broadway musical. Manhattan—Music Hall.

● RED SHOES. Distinguished by a fine ballet sequence. Manhattan—Bijou.

● QUARTET. Four polished and witty stories of Somerset Maugham cleverly done. Manhattan—Broadway Embassy.

● DEVIL IN THE FLESH. A tragic story of two young lovers incapable of escaping the mesh of bourgeois conventions in which they're caught. Manhattan—Paris Theatre.

● ALL THE KING'S MEN. Shallow and inconclusive, but Robert Rossen's direction makes this story of a Huey Long exciting to watch. Manhattan—Victoria.

● ADAM'S RIB. A bunch of good performers make some hilarious moments of the Gordon-Kanin script. Manhattan—Capitol.

● TIGHT LITTLE ISLAND. A charming little comedy about a Scotch island that runs out of whiskey. Manhattan—55th St. Trans Lux.

● BATTLE OF THE RAILS. A documentary style film about the resistance of the French railroad workers. Manhattan—Apollo.

GIVE US THIS DAY. An unsatisfying film version of Christ in Concrete, with Sam Wanamaker and Lea Padovani. Manhattan—Rialto.

FALLEN IDOL. Carol Reed's direction may make this unmotivated melodrama worth seeing. Manhattan—Sutton Theater.

BATTLEGROUND. Slick and glib, partly redeemed by some humor of the Yank magazine type. Manhattan—Astor.

●● THE MUSEUM OF MODERN ART FILM LIBRARY. Pascal's movie of Shaw's Major Barbara.

●● NIGHT AT THE OPERA. A revival of one of the best Marx Brother comedy. Brooklyn—Jewel.

●● HORSEFEATHERS; MONKEY BUSINESS. A revival of two Marx Brothers comedies. Manhattan—Gotham.

Skip

TOKYO JOE. Bogart says Japanese fascists and Communists are in cahoots.
THE RED DANUBE. Dreary slander about the Soviet Union's policy in Austria.

Art Galleries:

New Exhibits by Gromaire, Cohen, Kallem and Danzig

By Charles Corwin

MARCEL GROMAIRE, a French artist who was well-known here in the '20s as one who had attempted to adapt cubism to a socially oriented content, returns now with an exhibition of 11 paintings at the Carre Gallery (712 Fifth Ave.). We remember him as a painter of fishermen and their wives, of soldiers and peasants, bridges and quais, in a bold post-esque style of heavy contours and right-angle oppositions. His emphasis on structure, stemmed from the Cubists, but in comparison to the others in this group, who treated the human figure as an object to be flattened and fragmented like any other, Gromaire stressed the wholeness of his figures, and placed them in attitudes and settings which were not only relatively real but symbolically meaningful.

In one of his most famous paintings, done in 1924, of a peasant repairing a scythe, the figure appeared like a massive, simplified sculpture, representing not so much one particular farmer as the strength and patience of the toiler as a type. Here Gromaire had made powerful use of simplified Cubist volumes to express a human sympathy without sentiment or condescension.

• • •

IF WE WERE to compare the 11 pictures at the Carre gallery with Gromaire's best work of the '20s, we would have to admit that no single canvas now on view equals his figure compositions of that time, though we would probably agree that his harbor scenes have gained a new richness of color. However, it may be quite unfair to the artist to judge his present achievement by this small selection which includes only a few figure compositions. In his largest picture here, painted in 1945, Gromaire represents a peasant in flight from a storm, employing an extreme stylization which obscures the artist's attitude toward his subject.

While the dehumanized effect may be untypical, it is, nevertheless, an example of the danger in a style which entails such drastic reconstruction of elements.

The harbor scenes, with their contrasts of shimmering lights and massed dark tones, dramatizes the workaday scene by stressing its chorus of sturdy, assertive forms. Typically in Barque Rouge the light flooding in from the back of the canvas destroys details. We do not immediately recognize in the towering foreground shape, a fisherman at the oar, yet when he is discovered, the sheer opposition of masses confers on the figure a meaning and importance no casual treatment could equal. Thus Gromaire's recent work demonstrates again both the challenge and the difficulty that awaits the artist who would put modern, advanced techniques at the service of a social point of view.

• • •

HY COHEN, a New Yorker whose work to be seen at the ACA Gallery (65 E. 57 St.) is immediately enjoyable for its fresh color, its convincing atmospheric effects and the familiarity of the scenes presented, falls short in exactly those qualities in which Gromaire excells.

If the French artist slips perilously close to decoration, Cohen comes uncomfortably close to illustration. As subjects, he likes snap shot views of city streets with recognizable types in casual attitudes of shopping, gossiping and relaxing. Alternating with these are summer vacation glimpses of cottage and road, woods and field chosen by the artist apparently for the visual appeal of sunny yellows and greens in contrast to blue and violet shadow. In his water colors especially, Cohen explores these atmospheric effects with pleasing sparkle and dash.

The oils, however, after the first enjoyment of recognition, offer scant fare to either intellect or imagination. Here Cohen is painting with an outlook not far removed from the earlier Ash Can School. While this approach was vigorous and alive when it first appeared as an antidote to academic showiness, the issues of today's world are much more complex, demanding search and interpretation.

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THE ROKO GALLERY (51 Greenwich Ave.) is exhibiting the sculptures of Herbert Kallem. Most

(Continued on Page 11)

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New Film Journal Makes Good Sense

By Jose Yglesias

THE FILM DIVISION of New York's ASP has been publishing a lively magazine which should be of interest to all moviegoers. Film Sense, published monthly, is dedicated to an appraisal of film news and film art from a serious and progressive point of view not to be found in any film magazine that we know of in the U. S.

FILM SENSE. Volume 1, Number 3. A progressive journal of film news and opinion published monthly by the Film Division of the New York State Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. At all progressive bookstores—10 cents.

Its third issue, the December number just out, is a fine indication of good work and potentialities. Within its few pages are contained a thoughtful balance of articles. Adrian Scott, producer of Crossfire and one of the Hollywood Ten, reports on European reaction to the persecution of Hollywood artists. Carl Marzani, a victim of the Un-American Committee, discusses in a letter to his wife written in jail some of the possible contributions that independent film production can make for a better world.

Two newspapermen, Don Pollet and Jay Starr, debate the subject: "Is Pinky a progressive film?" It is to be hoped that Film Sense will encourage more forums in which some of the issues of interest to progressive-minded filmgoers discussed this intelligently can indicate to readers the serious attention that such trends as the Hollywood movies on the Negro deserve.

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PERHAPS one of the best contributions that Film Sense makes to a serious consideration of the film in a country where the "fan" magazine has had almost full sway are to be found in the articles in this issue by Phil Roberts and Tom Tindler. Robert's article, Sound and Resurrection, reviews the history of sound films in America. His exposition of the views of John Grierson, the British documentary film maker, and of Alexander Dovzhenko, the Soviet director, on the creative use of sound in films indicate how spurious has been Hollywood's approach.

Robert's article, like all of those in Film Sense, is not directed to a small group of initiates. His analysis of the use of sound in such films as Eisenstein's Alexander Nevsky, Lang's M, Lorentz's The River are not only interesting but educational to the moviegoer. Just as Tindler's article, Return of the Plague, on Griffith's Birth of a Nation not only correctly exposes the film's racism and inflammatory history but graphically illustrates the technical filmic innovations of Griffith, so that the reader gets a rounded estimate.

The total effect of Film Sense is to impress upon the moviegoer the serious potentialities of the film as an art form without blinking its present low state and reactionary character in the hands of the Hollywood monopolists. The magazine deserves wide circulation, for the educational job it can do will help articulate the demand for better movies that the smaller box office returns indicate exists among moviegoers.

International Film Night at the Photo League Jan. 6

International Film Night at the Photo League, 23 E. 10 St., N. Y. C., will feature documentary films of four countries. From Great Brittain comes Calvacanti's North Sea film classic on the lives of fishermen. From Israel come 24 Hours a Day, a day in the life of an Israeli nurse at the front. From the United States comes Gesell's Life with Baby, a study of the physiological and psychological growth of a child. From the Soviet Union come Pudovkin's film on Pavlov's famous experiments on the conditioned reflex. There will be two showings Friday, Jan. 6, one at 8:30 p.m. and another at 10:30 p.m. The program is open to the public.

Uday Shankar Hindu Dancer In Concert

Uday Shankar and his company of Hindu ballet dancers offered a program at the 48th St. Theatre which seems, in many respects, to be richer and more varied than his previous offerings. Drawing upon legend and upon folk tales, the program was leisurely and unhurried, yet exciting. The accompaniment was either the classical music of his country, or the rhythmic beat of a percussive instrument.

Shankar and his cmpany have already established a place for themselves in our dance world. Perhaps the feeling of new breadth, evident in this program, may be traced to a statement which Shankar inserted in the program.

"No living artist," he wrote, "can help being swayed by the rising forces of the age. The ancient class art, with all its sophistry, its refinement and its ideology is there; but there is also, and more evident today than ever, the life of the masses, with its vigor, vitality, simplicity and the generative progressive spirit into some aspects of which I have striven to the best of my ability to give you glimpses."

The general prduction and costuming, of necessity quite elaborate in the Hindu dance, was splendid throughout.—L. W.

Books:

Kurt Pahlen's 'Music of World' And Essays on Igor Stravinsky

By O. V. Clyde

THE MUSIC OF THE WORLD, by Kurt Pahlen (Crown Publishers, 422 pages), is an encyclopedic affair that starts with the dawn of man and ends up with the very latest composers. It is unexpectedly good. I say unexpectedly because such far-reaching surveys are bound to degenerate into a heap of chronological data embroidered with standardized opinions. Pahlen's book, however, is tied to a leading idea, that is, that music is a social art embodying historic experience. This notion gives his work coherence. On top of that, his taste is not mere repetition of the prevailing fashions but is capable of breaking out into independent positions. Thus, he laments the eclipse of Meyerbeer, Bellini and other masters of the great pre-Wagnerian operatic school. He is genuinely appreciative of that astounding creator, Hector Berlioz (whose sun seems to be rising at last). He is a Wagnerian idolater, of course, though my opinion is that the Wagner colossus must inevitably crumble. He grants that music in the Soviet Union is enormously encouraged and admired, though he regrets that not much is known about it. I don't know why he says that. Soviet music is available for study. All in all, for a sort of quick reference book and a readable survey, this is a skillful work.

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IGOR STRAVINSKY, the composer of Petrushka, Sacre du Printemps, Firebird, Histoire du Soldat, Symphony of Psalms and Orpheus, haunts the musicians in what is called the Western world. A new collection of essays on his personality and work (Stravinsky—Edited by Merle Colby—Duell, Sloan and Pearce) will attract the advanced philosophers of modernism. The volume includes the famous essay by Boris de Schloezer, and pieces by Erik Satie, Aaron Copland, Jean Cocteau and Arthur Berger. Since Stravinsky is a Russian emigre one looks for the inevitable social standpoint from which he operates, and one is not disappointed. Nicolas Nabokoff, who tried to disrupt the music session at the Waldorf Peace Conference by baiting Shostakovich, lets us look into the home life of the composer, who lives in California.

It seems that Stravinsky lives in fear of revolutions. "Tell me quite unequivocally," he said to a friend, "will there be revolution in America or not?" To his friend's vague reply, Stravinsky, "in an appalled and indignant tone," said: "But where will I go if there is one?" Nabokoff then lets us know that Stravinsky has "a profound dislike for any form of social upheaval, be it a war, a revolution, a strike or simply a mild political demonstration." Stravinsky sums it up this way: "Leave me Mr. Truman, and I'm satisfied."

Stravinsky's talent was undeniable in the early days when he understood that a musical creator must possess what he keenly called "a musical passport," that is, a genuine relation to his community's culture. What has remained of his gifts is a shell of formalistic experiments with timber and choral combinations. Occasionally, these are pleasantly interesting as technique. But he appears incapable of creating significant melodic lines. Shostakovitch's criticism of his sterility made here in New York, is confirmed by his works. To a young lady who said she could not respond to his later works, Stravinsky replied tartly: "You need a doctor, perhaps." But what is it that Stravinsky needs to bring life back into his scores where the ingenious manipulation of musical elements cannot conceal the poverty of content?

Today's Films:

'Tombolo' Parades Sex, Chauvinism

TOMBOLO, the new Italian movie with Aldo Fabrizzi which opened over the weekend at the City Theater, is a strangely familiar story of gangsters, murderers and cops masquerading as a social document. Purportedly the story of what results, as its prologue says, from "greed and the loss of familiar patterns," of people caught "in war's aftermath," it uses its social scene to purvey sex, brutality and some extremely offensive portraits of American Negro soldiers.

TOMBOLO. Grandi Films. Produced by Mario Borghi. Directed by Giorgio Ferroni. Story by Piero Tellini and Glauco Pellegrini. With Aldo Fabrizzi, Adriana Benetti, John Kitzmiller, Nada Fiorelli. At the City Theater.

Its easy, general moral point, reminiscent of Hollywood's gangster films, doesn't fit its scene either, not even in the vague way stated. Italy, one would think, was in a fine state under fascism. Nor does it try to gain in validity by gauging the effect that American soldiers or the Allied Military Government had on the scene. Jazz and American Negro soldiers, luridly displayed as immoral, are the only factors under that heading that make an appearance.

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TOMBOLO is the story of a former police sergeant who after the war works as a nightmatchman and is lugubriously looking for his daughter, the only member of his family who had escaped a bombing. When he catches up with her she is the mistress of the leader of a gang of thieves. The gangleader arranges an interview between the two which is to convince the father that the girl is still respectable.

While the old man sees his daughter, the thieves rob the warehouse at which he is night watchman. This catapults the plot into the Italian underworld which carries on dealings with American soldiers for disposing of material through the black market. The gang, whose headquarters is in a forest hideout inhabited by criminals and prostitutes, also supplies girls to the soldiers. Before the old man, working with the police, cleans up the gangleaders and starts his daughter and a young man on a new life, there are many scenes of this lurid life.

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WITHIN THE complicated details of the gangsters' dealings, the movie presents an American Negro sergeant who is the gang's contact man for robbing the American Army. It also presents scenes of the corrupt life of its characters in which the camera insistently points out Negro soldiers carousing with the Italian girls as if this were an indication of how "low" the girls had sunk.

The English titles of Tombolo try to soften this side of the movie unsuccessfully, although it does not translate lines in which the "worst" practice of the gangleader are described as that of sending girls as prostitutes for Negro soldiers. Even without these elements, Tombolo is still gangland melodrama with only a sanctimonious proloque to hide its immoral body.

—J. Y.

Theatre

Two 13-year old boys, David Rosen and Donald Rose, have been signed for Jack Segasture's production of the William Berney-Howard Richardson drama, Design For A Stained Glass Window, starring Martha Scott, which is now scheduled to open a pre-Broadway engagement at the Wilbur Theatre in Boston on Jan. 10. Young Rose, who will play Peter Van Lynch in Design, was seen before in The Wind Is Ninety, Lute Song, The Survivors and Seven Lively Arts. David, who will play Miss Scott's son, Henry Clitherow, is a student at the Professional Children's School and is making his debut in this play.

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Harry Allen, William Hogue, Jack Warner and Fin Olsen have been added to the cast of Leonard Sillman's production of Happy As Larry, starring Burgess Meredith, which will open a two-week pre-Broadway engagement at the Plymouth Theatre in Boston next Monday afternoon before going to the Coronet Theatre in New York on Jan. 12. They will play the parts of tailors in Happy As Larry.

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Camp Unity Chorus is extending an invitation to all the people who have participated in the production of Lonesome Train to attend rehearsals and take part in the Lincoln's Birthday and Jan Masaryk's Birthday celebrations.

Unity Chorus, an interracial, non-profit organization, will sing Lonesome Train, by Earl Robinson and Millard Lampell, on Feb. 11 and 12 at Freedom Theater, marking Lincoln's Birthday. For details see Bob Steck at the theatre, 347 E. 72 St. RH 4-9273.

Art Exhibits

(Continued from Page 10

of the pieces are in wood and, like most contemporary sculptors, Kallem is concerned with the formal elements inherent in his material. He produces a range of interesting though not especially original shapes emphasizing the character of the wood, its hardness, grain and color. There can be little criticism of Kallem as a craftsman nor of the generally pleasing quality of his abstract forms, but his sculptures remain to be treasured as objects, as decorative and interesting as driftwood. One comes away with the feeling that here is another gifted and sensitive artist who has forgotten the connection between art and life, between content and form, between the artist and the public.

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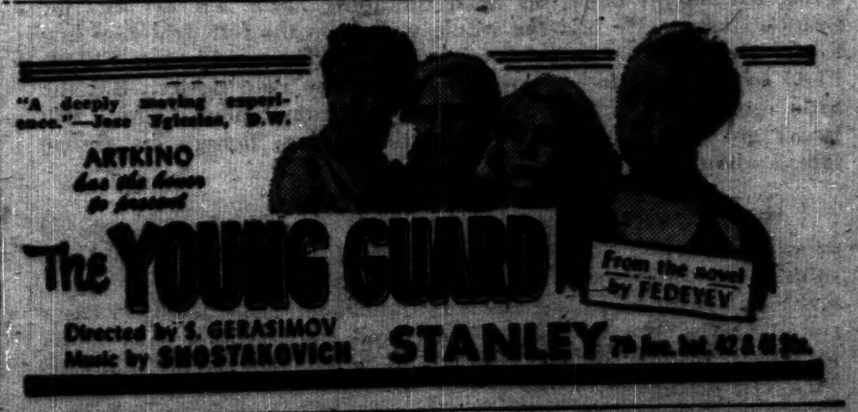
THE ARTISTS' LEAGUE OF America, 77 Fifth Ave., is showing a group of oils by one of its members, Helen Danzig. They are landscapes of this city and Cape Cod, particularly Woods Hole. She emphasizes the rectalinear structure of houses and landscapes with strong dark lines which surround areas of deep color. There is little place for people in her formal world, and no attention is given to the use or social connotation of the buildings. Miss Danzig is concerned almost exclusively with the construction of formal patterns based on formal relations present in her neighborhood. In this limited realm she is markedly successful. Her vigorous design and somber color compare favorably with almost any of the others working in this vein, male or female, and success, as it is measured on 57 Street should be hers if she continues on these lines.



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★★ Edition
New York, Monday, January 2, 1950

Daily Worker Sports

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

At the Garden When Vingo Went Down

CARMINE VINGO, a tall young man from the Bronx who weighs about 189 pounds, turned 20 on December 29th. On December 30th he fought in Madison Square Garden and yesterday, at the latest reports, he was given a 50-50 chance to survive "concussion of the brain, contusions and lacerations of the brain, with a possible subdural haematoma." There's a check of $1500 made out in his name at the offices of the International Boxing Club. I'm not sure how much of this goes to the manager, trainer and whoever else may have a piece of Vingo, but it usually adds up to about 50 percent. Vingo's hospital expenses will be taken care of up to $500. From there on he's on his own, if he survives. If he succumbs, his family will receive $2,500 as the result of a recent compulsory insurance law affecting the big promoters. There have been quite a few deaths in boxing lately, which is why the insurance finally went through.

I saw this fight, from the Daily Worker's usual ringside seat, which is close enough to occasionally get hit by a little flying blood. Here's the way the events looked.

Vingo, who had won sixteen of his seventeen fights, went into the ring against Rocky Marciano, 25, of Brockton, Mass., a compact puncher with a strong knockout record. From the start it was apparent that Marciano was the more experienced and the harder hitter, and that Vingo was just a game kid who could also wallop pretty well. In the first, Marciano belted Vingo around and finally knocked him down for nine with a crackling left hook. Bleeding heavily from the nose, Vingo arose and counter-attacked strongly, staggering his foe as his Bronx followers shouted from the gallery. It was certainly exciting, as fights go.

The pattern was repeated in the second. This time Vingo was floored by a right, and again came blazing back. Marciano appeared arm weary from punching in the third, but in the fourth resumed his cannonading and bounced hard punches off the weary, gasping and bleeding Vingo regularly. The Bronxite occasionally lashed back surprisingly, but less and less often and with decreasing effect.

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THERE'S NOTHING EVER very pretty about prize fighting, but this one was a little more dismaying than most to the sensibilities, if any. The big kid with the boil-scarred back was very young looking. He was gasping and swallowing blood. At the end of the fifth round referee Harry Ebbets went over to Vingo's corner and asked if they thought it should continue. He was assured by the busy manager and handler that Vingo could go on, and that was good enough for Ebbets.

It's a funny thing about these trainers. You always seem to see the same few guys working the corners, no matter who fights. There's Whitey Bimstein or Ray Arcel . . . nice guys to talk to. They do their job. Jump in there at the bell with a mouthful of sticks of cotton, frantically wipe the face with water if the guy's taking a beating, then very fast, to beat the next bell, staunch the blood, stuff the wounds shut with some quick drying stuff that can be knocked flying with the next round's first punch, and occasionally, when queried by a ref whether the man can go on, saying "He can go on." This night it was Bimstein. Maybe it looked to him as if Vingo could go on. Who knows. It's true the collapse became much more marked after the start of the sixth.

It seemed easy to see that Vingo had nothing at all left but guts in this last round. He was out on his feet, yet kept throwing punches. Marciano, also very tired, sensed the finish and began punching with a renewed flurry. A hard left hook sent Vingo down flat on his back, his head thumping hard. I'll say this for Branch Rickey. He had the whole wall from the left field foul line to the right lined with this new, expensive foam rubber at Ebbets Field to end the kind of injuries suffered by Pete Reiser. But the little square ring in New York's great Madison Square Garden still hasn't got any of this stuff under the canvas, though it's always talked about.

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WHEN VINGO WENT DOWN, the timekeeper started pounding out the count as usual. Ebbets immediately pulled the rubber mouthpiece out of Vingo's mouth and after about seven, waived the count and signalled the knockout. The handlers came running over, doused Vingo's face, and put smelling salts under his nose. But he still lay there, and in climbed the Commission MD, Dr. Nardiello.

I don't know all the regulations governing such things. I'm just reporting what happened. I see it says in the Sunday Times "FIGHT WELL SUPERVISED" in a sub-head to the story in the sports section. Maybe it was, as boxing goes. Anyhow, the Doc pulled back the eyelids as though to see if the eyes were still there. Then they all pulled Vingo to his feet and tried to start him walking to the corner. When he merely sagged, they laid him down again and this time Nardiello hastily called for his little black bag and injected a stimulent into the muscles near the heart. Marciano, who had been dancing around jubilantly, now came running over and looked down and asked if he could help. Later he went to the hospital and didn't seem to know whether to go back to Brockton as planned or to hang around the hospital. Someone told him to go.

This lifting Vingo up. As I say, I don't know all the regulations. In baseball, if a player is beaned by a ball, no matter whether or not he immediately regains consciousness and seems all right, he is taken off on a stretcher as a medical precaution. Head concussion injuries get the same treatment in college football. If they're knocked cold, leave 'em lay till the stretcher comes, even if they can get up.

They finally took Vingo out on the stretcher, and carried him two blocks through the streets to the St. Clare hospital (it was 22 degrees out). This was because the two ambulances were not available at St. Clares. Not anybody's fault in the Garden. Just interesting on an ordinary Friday night at 11:30 p.m.

The crowd stayed to watch two other 10 round fights. Couriers from the press tables ran out and back in with word for the other writers on Vingo—"still out—in hospital—under the tent—conditional absolution given." Every once in a while there came concerted shouts from the gallery "How's Vingo?" Nobody answered. Midway through the last fight a group chanted "How's Vingo, you bums," and one loud voice from upstairs could be heard shouting, "Hey, Nardiello, drop dead!"

Everybody was talking about Vingo on the way out. As I got up to go, the beaten fighter in the main event came right past me, wheezing, bloody, nose completely over to one side, eyes almost glazed. I'll take CCNY-St. Johns, thanks.

HALF MILLION TO SEE 12 BOWL GAMES TODAY

CAL, OKLAHOMA, RICE FAVORED IN BIG ONES

Twelve holiday Bowl Games in the sunny South and West bring the late football season back for one furious day today, with some half million fans expected to turn out. Main interest, and biggest crowd, centered on Pasadena for the daddy of them all, the Rose Bowl classic in which unbeaten California, one of the four unsullied teams of the land, goes in favored to beat Big Ten representative Ohio State and bring back some of the Coast's lost grid glory. This one packs in 100,000 and starts at five, New York time, for radio listeners.

The other member of the mighty quartet in action (Army and Notre Dame round it out) is Oklahoma, and they are favored to beat Louisiana State at the New Orleans Sugar Bawl before some 82,000. Oklahoma has won 20 straight over two seasons, including last year's Sugar Bowl verdict. LSU is rated a strong underdog off its late thumping of Tulane.

Powerful Rice, Texas champion, goes into the Dallas Cotton Bowl favored to turn back North Carolina before 75,000. Charley Justice, ace of the Tarheels, is back in action, which makes a better contest possible. At Miami's Orange Bowl, Kentucky is a slight favorite over Santa Clara. From there on the games drop down in caliber of performers. The furthest away is undoubtedly the Pineaple Bowl at Honolulu, where Stanford should beat Hawaii U. with no trouble.

Segura Beats Kramer In Paris Switch

PARIS, Jan. 1 (UP).—Pancho Segura of Ecuador scored a surprising 6-3, 6-2 victory over Jack Kramer of Los Angeles today in a professional tennis exhibition before some 6,000 fans at the Palais Des Sports. In another singles match, Richard Gonzales of Los Angeles beat Frank Parker of Los Angeles, 6-0, 6-3.

Vingo Improved, Still Critical

Carmine Vingo, 20-year-old Bronx heavyweight who was knocked out by Rocky Marciano at the Garden Friday night, was reported "still critical but doing better" yesterday at the St. Clare's Hospital. Suffering from an injury to the brain, he was taking more nourishment and recognized his family. There were other signs of slight but steady improvement.

LIU, NYU May Romp Tonight

Face Muhlenburg, Dartmouth—Frisco Now Rolling, Kentucky, HC, Dukes Hot

By Lester Rodney

With most local court attention fixed on tomorrow night's big St. Johns-CCNY clash, another inter-sectional twin bill takes place on the Garden floor tonight, and the holiday plus the growing respect for the great LIU team may bring quite a few folks in the gates.

LIU, which certainly took rank at or near the top in the nation last week in blasting San Francisco and then Western Kentucky, figures to have an easier time tonight with Muhlenberg, a good little team from Allentown, Pa. LIU is a good big team and the axiom really goes in basketball. A little revenge will be in order as Muhlenberg beat LIU twice last year, and tonight's LIU players were all present then. A year's development has made some difference to some of these LIU players, eh?

The Mules have lost to Temple in Philly, and won three others impressively, trouncing Fordham 73-58, Delaware 68-41 and Penn at the Palestra, 75-47. They are very fast and competent and may make for a nice game to watch, but their tallest man is 6-3, and that means that's all brother tonight.

In the opener, NYU will try to continue its comeback against Dartmouth, one of the Ivy League's lesser lights this year, and should have little trouble doing so, with the occasion used to further the rapid development of soph Jim Brasco and to afford another good look at the scoring possibilities of soph Schaaf from the bucket. The 6-3½ ex-Seward ace gave some signs against Yale.

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ST. JOHN'S and City have been working steadily and secretly since last Tuesday on offense and defense. Many of the players on each team have played with and against those on the other side. This amity amongst the athletes will not be reflected by similar palsy-walsyness when the cheering sections swing into action. . . .

Interesting scores you may have missed: Kentucky has been gathering steam since its defeat here by St. John's. Nipped De Paul, beat Purdue, and this weekend won the Sugar Bowl tourney beating Villanova by one point and then surprising by trouncing powerful Bradley 71-66 . . . San Francisco, after leaving here, where it lost twice, beat La Salle at Philly and then knocked Niagara out of the unbeaten at Buffalo, indicating that they may be back in March after all. . . .

Holy Cross going strong, still unbeaten, sure NCAA District One nominee. Knocked over Xavier of Cincinnati and Bowling Green on road, then KO'd Syracuse's unbeaten dream 71-58. Cousy going like house afire. . . . Lafayette has won seven in a row since being shredded by CCNY here season's opener. . . . As Rutgers bowed to Wisconsin at Madison, the great Bucky Hatchett broke all records for Rutgers courtsters, scoring his 1,000th point. . . .

On the "Who's gonna beat LIU front": Duquesne, unbeaten, tall veteran team, with Charley Cooper, big Dahler and others, blasted Dartmouth 79-51. North Carolina State's Indianans won the "Dixie Tourney," beating field of Georgia Tech, West Virginia and invited Penn State. St. Louis, with such familiar names as Ossola, Lehman and Schmidt still in the boxscores together with some tall sophs, won the Cotton Bowl little tourney, which included Baylor, Navy and SMU. . . . Beat Navy 54-46 in final. Bowling Green, here Thursday, beat Loyola of Chi., here Saturday vs. CCNY, 63-59. Loyola has everyone back except Kerris, which is a big except.

Indiana will go into the Big Ten race unbeaten and with a lot of eyes on them. In two-game tourney at Indianapolis, beat Notre Dame by 10, and then beat Butler (which had beaten strong Purdue) 68-57. In each game, Garrett, first Negro in Big Ten court competition, was star and high scorer for speedy junior club. He's 6-3, but plays center, and how.

Oklahoma won a big one against Kansas States but then was surprised by Missouri. Good teams out that way. On Ivy front, Cornell, favored by some, beat Canisius at Buffalo, after Canisius had run off touring Utah by 10 night before. Touring Columbia lost to Illinois, beat Denver and then lost two to Washington, both close. And remember how inept California looked here? Powerhouse Minnesota just nosed them 47-45. Tourney fields a long way from starting to come into focus. But look for Kentucky to be back.